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1861—1892

FIFTH REPORT

HARVARD COLLEGE

CLASS OF 1861

NEW YORK
PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE CLASS
1892

THE CLASS WINDOW.

DESIGNED BY F. D. MILLET.

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THE DE VINNE PRESS

PREFATORY NOTE

DEAR CLASSMATES: It is a long time since it was suggested and voted that this FIFTH CLASS REPORT should be prepared, and made to comprise the substance of all its predecessors, together with such added information as might be obtained. The undertaking has proved to be much more than the task of a few hours to be accomplished with paste-pot and scissors, and the work has dragged rather wearily for several years. It has involved the rewriting of much that had been recorded, the correction of many errors, and the securing, by dint of persistent epistolary persuasion, of a large amount of new matter.

At last your Secretary issues his *magnum opus*, not as complete and free from errors, but as the product of much effort to secure fullness and accuracy. In this effort others have generously shared, and he owes a weighty debt of gratitude to Garrison, who has most kindly devoted much time and care to seeing the Report through the press, revising the proofs, supplying omitted data, and preparing summaries.

With the hope that the result of these labors of love will in the main win the approval of the Class, these pages are sent forth by one who feels an increased interest in his fellow-graduates of thirty-one years ago with each fresh review of their careers.

Yours faithfully,

J. EDWARD WRIGHT,
Class Secretary.

N. B. My old chum, Richard Stone (50 State Street, Boston), kindly consents to serve as *locum tenens* and perform the duties of Class Secretary during my contemplated absence from the country.

JUNE 1, 1892. J. E. W.

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CLASS OF 1861

GRADUATES

* **Leonard Case Alden** was born in Boston, December 22, 1839, and was a descendant of John Alden, passenger in the *Mayflower;* and, on his mother's side, of John Vinton, who came to this country about 1640. He received his early education entirely in the public schools of Boston. In 1846 he entered the Brimmer Grammar School, Joshua Bates master; in 1852, the English High School, under Thomas Sherwin; and in 1855, the Public Latin School, under Francis Gardner. At each of these schools he received a Franklin Medal, besides winning four Lawrence Prizes in the English High School and one in the Public Latin School. During his college course Alden never lost a day from his duties. He was a member of the Rumford Society, of the Institute of 1770, of the Temperance Society, and of the Phi Beta Kappa. Though fond of philological study and literature, his tastes led him principally toward physical and mathematical science. In his biography prepared for the Class Book, he says:

> During my Senior year I have been engaged in reading Dante with Professor Lowell, and have spent many pleasant evenings with him over the pages of the "Divina Commedia." Of my devotion to mathematics I have also given a painful proof by continuing alone the study of that science with Professor Peirce, all the other members of the mathematical division having relinquished the study at the close of the Junior year.

He expected to make civil engineering his profession, looking forward to that from his English High School days; but at the close of his college course his plans were less definite. His Commencement part—the second oration—was on "National Character Elevated by National Affliction," and clearly revealed the patriotic trend of his thought; but he continued for nearly two years in studious pursuits. From September, 1861, to May, 1863, he was associated with Professor Cooke, as proctor and assistant in chemistry. During his summer vacation in 1862 he was in charge of a pupil at Salisbury, Vt. His father, William Vinton Alden, died suddenly, October 20, 1862. In the spring of 1863 the long struggle in regard to his duty to his country was settled, and, on recommendation of our classmate Hallowell, colonel of the 55th Massachusetts, he was commissioned second lieutenant in that regiment of colored troops, May 12. They were ordered first to Newberne, N. C., then to Folly Island, S. C., where they were soon engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner.

October 5, 1863, Alden died of chronic diarrhœa in the hospital at Hilton Head, while on his way home—protracted sickness having compelled him to resign his commission. March 11, 1864, funeral services over his remains (which were obtained by his brother with great difficulty, and only after an appeal to President Lincoln) were held in Shawmut Church, Boston, conducted by Rev. Dr. Adams and Rev. Mr. Webb; E. P. Gould, R. Stone, Mumford, Pettee, and Wright of our Class being present. The body was deposited in the Vinton family tomb in Braintree, Mass.

Few can understand how great was the sacrifice made by Alden—so averse to war, from his physical, mental, and moral constitution—when he gave up the most congenial studies to fight, by the side of despised negroes, for Liberty and Union. But when once he had determined that it was his duty to take up arms, moved by the conviction that the colored troops needed officers of ability and high principle, and affected not a little by the death of lamented classmates in the holy cause, nothing could keep him back. The entreaties of relatives, the reluctance of friends to recommend him for a commission, who felt that he could serve his country better with the pen than with the sword, were all overcome; and he went forth to gain in a brief service the encomiums of his superiors for his able and faithful performance of every duty, and to fall by the

lingering but sure stroke of dreaded disease. There is no need of proclaiming Alden's talents to his college classmates, much less to those who were with him in his short preparatory course. He was one to whom study was pure enjoyment, progress a necessity. Ever maintaining the highest rank, he never manifested a petty anxiety about it, and scorned all deception from the bottom of his heart. He was conscientious in forming his opinions, fearless in proclaiming them, and powerful in upholding them. Confining himself closely to his books, and taking little — too little — pleasure in athletic sports, his qualities of heart were well known to few of his Class. Yet he was always social and cheerful, never morose or cynical, and it was his remarkable interest in every member of '61 which induced the writer to commit to his hands, during nine months spent in the army, the duties of Class Secretary — duties which Alden cheerfully assumed and sedulously performed.

His last days were sad ones. His distance from friends, his increasing deafness, the mental struggle preceding his resignation, the disappointment of his hopes of reaching home, added bitterness to the bitter cup of sickness. But we believe that his heart was stayed on God; that his will bowed in submission to His; and that the Christian faith which grew firm and decided during the last year of his life was his support in the solemn hour of death. His fellow-officers of the 55th Massachusetts, three days after his death, adopted appropriate resolutions, in which they characterized him as "a brave, faithful, and efficient officer, a quiet and unassuming gentleman, a high-minded and conscientious man." On October 26 fourteen members of the Class held a commemorative meeting at Wright's residence, and gave expression to their deep feeling of bereavement and loss. A record of this meeting, with a copy of resolutions adopted, may be found on pages 785 and 786 of the Class Book. A sketch of him, by Wright, is in Vol. II. of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies."

* **Pardon Almy** was born in Little Compton, R. I., July 4, 1836. In September, 1852, he entered Pierce Academy, Middleboro', Mass., and in the winter of 1853–54 taught school in his native town. In 1855 he studied medicine in New Bedford seven months, but in December of that year, having determined to go to college, he began preparation in earnest at the above-mentioned

academy, where he remained till September, 1857. From July to August, 1861, he was raising recruits in New Bedford. August 20, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant Company K, 18th Massachusetts, Colonel Barnes. The regiment arrived in Virginia August 30, 1861, and during the winter remained near Washington. During the Peninsula campaign it was in Fitz-John Porter's division, but was not actively engaged in any of the battles of the terrible "Seven Days" before Richmond, having been sent out on an expedition under General Stoneman, whose force was separated for several days from the main army by a movement of the enemy. Under General Pope, however, the 18th participated in the battle of Manassas, in which, after passing through the first day's fighting unharmed, Almy was instantly killed, August 30, 1862. His company, having charged upon and taken a certain battery, found another in its rear. Advancing against that, they were driven back by a severe cross-fire, under which Almy fell, struck by a bullet in the head. The field was left in possession of the enemy, and his body was not recovered. Major Hayes, of the 18th, writes:

> His conduct in the late engagement, in which he fell, is mentioned in the highest praise by all the officers who were engaged with him. He fell right in the very front, while bravely cheering on his men, under a most galling fire; and displayed to the last a spirit of intrepidity and gallantry surpassed by no one. Lieutenant Almy was always prompt, faithful and zealous, and cheerful, too, in the performance of his duty as a soldier.

A memorial meeting of the Class was held at Garrison's home, September 17, 1862, and pages 776 and 777 of the Class Book contain a record of the action taken by those present. His classmates have, each in his own heart, a eulogy for Almy, the first of their number who died on the battle-field. Manly purity, ability, principle, patriotism, and modesty, with many other less prominent but none the less noble or lovely qualities, which were constantly revealing themselves as we gradually learned to know his worth, endeared to our hearts the memory of him who so often, as chairman of our meetings, guided us with firm hand, steadied by a clear brain, through the excitements of our earnest debates. A sketch of him, by Alden, is in Vol. II. of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies."

* **Henry Martyn Atkinson** was born in Mendon, Mass., July 31, 1838. His early education was mostly received from his parents. His father was a graduate of Harvard (Class of '34), and became a clergyman, serving six years among Congregationalists, and in 1843 joining the New England Methodist Conference. Before entering college Atkinson spent a year at Wilbraham Academy, and a term at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered Harvard with the Class of '60. Leaving that, September, 1858, he entered '61 at the beginning of the Junior year, September, 1859, having spent the interval in Lancaster, Mass. From July to August, 1861, he was in the Coast Guard, till it was disbanded. September 25, 1861, he sailed before the mast in the clipper ship *Florence*, from New York for San Francisco. Was forty days in doubling the Cape (December and January). Arrived at San Francisco February 8, 1862, just after the great flood on the Sacramento River. "In a week after landing, entered actively upon the duties of head teacher in Woodland Collegiate Institute." When this became Hesperia College (of Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.), Atkinson received the title of "President and Professor of Mathematics and Languages," July, 1862.

Becoming interested in the law, he went to San Francisco to study it, but finally thought it best to enter the Harvard Law School, and sailed, July 12, 1862, as a passenger in the *Golconda* for Boston, where he arrived October 31. From December, 1862, to February, 1863, he was principal of the Scituate High School. In May, 1863, he entered as an assistant the private Military Boarding-school of C. B. Warring, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At length, in September, 1863, he entered the Law School, at Cambridge, and completed a two years' course in eighteen months, winning a sixty-dollar prize for an essay. He was admitted to the bar November 17, 1864, and entered the law office of C. M. Ellis, Esq., Boston. November 6, 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Safford, of Mendon, Mass. April 1, 1865, he entered into a partnership with J. F. Pickering, Esq., for the transaction of legal business; office, 10 Court Street, Boston. He went to New York in January, 1866, and in May of that year was engaged as assistant adjuster for the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, and devoted his time principally to collating and preparing proofs of the company's losses by Confederate cruisers. In February, 1867, he became chief adjuster for the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

His residence was New York city till May, 1868; then Jersey City till October, 1870; then Passaic, N. J. His wife died March 16, 1877, leaving five children — Maurice Bradlee, born January 4, 1866; Rose Standish, born November 26, 1867; Paul Ruggles, born December 6, 1869; Elbridge Cutler, born December 25, 1871, and Grace Agnes, born May 23, 1874 (died March 2, 1879). September 28, 1881, he married Miss Mary Jane Whitman, of East Bridgewater, Mass., by whom he had two children, Henry Martyn, Jr., born December 7, 1884, and Mary Jane, born May 20, 1886. In 1886 the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, with which Atkinson was connected for nearly twenty years, went into liquidation, and he engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators. He died of consumption, at Passaic, N. J., in the residence which he had erected, and had occupied only about two weeks, June 18, 1887.

As Atkinson's family lived in Cambridge during his college course, and as he had missed much of the social enjoyment and pleasant companionship of ordinary school life in his earlier years, the phrase in his Class Book biography—"In college I have lived a solitary life"—is easily explained. He fell into a habit of omnivorous reading when quite young, and in college deplored the dissipation of mental energy which had resulted from it, and strove earnestly to strengthen his grasp upon the realities of life, and to correct his confessed tendency to indulge in aimless reverie and wild flights of imagination. He was one of the few among us who taught school during the winters of the course; and he devoted much time for three winters to the study of uranography and the mathematics employed in navigation, for he then looked forward to a life upon the sea. But circumstances afterward changed his plans.

The sickness which proved to be his last, did not confine him to his bed nor even to his house. His brother, Rev. W. H. Atkinson, wrote to the Class Secretary:

> It was my pleasure to ride out with him two days before his death, and he was, even then, very hopeful concerning his restoration to health. The day before he died he went in his carriage to the stores, and did several errands involving considerable mental effort. He spoke to me very lovingly and with much feeling of his class relations at Harvard. . . . He was a noble boy, and a most kind husband and father.

Charles Cotesworth Beaman was born in Houlton, Me., May 7, 1840. He fitted for college at Smithville Seminary, North Scituate, R. I., in 1853, under Rev. Hosea Quimby, in 1855 under S. P. Coburn. He intended to go to Amherst, but, upon the removal of his family to Salem, Mass., he concluded to enter Harvard. In September, 1861, he became principal of the Academy in Marblehead, Mass. In August, 1864, he entered the Harvard Law School, and in April, 1865, he was appointed proctor. In June, 1865, he was awarded the first prize in the Law School for an essay on "The Rights and Duties of Belligerent Warvessels," which was published in a revised form in the *North American Review*, October, 1865. He received his A. M. in that year. November 22, 1865, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Boston. In December, 1865, he was appointed by Senator Sumner as his secretary, and by his appointment acted as clerk of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Having been admitted to the New York bar, he removed to New York city from Washington, in 1868, and began practice as junior member of the firm, Jackson & Beaman, 16 Wall Street. Afterward he effected a new partnership, Beaman & Marden (Harvard, '63), at 173 Broadway. Later the style of the firm became Diefendorf, Beaman & Marden; office, 17 Warren Street. In 1871 he published a volume entitled "The Alabama Claims and their Settlement" (pp. 358), which excited considerable interest. In November, 1871, he was appointed by the President to be examiner of claims in the State Department, and in December, 1871 he received the appointment of solicitor to the United States before the arbitration at Geneva in the matter of the settlement of the *Alabama* Claims.

In 1873 he entered into partnership with E. N. Dickerson, Esq., at 21 Park Row—style of firm, Dickerson & Beaman—making patent litigation a specialty. Quite successful in this, but preferring general practice, he accepted an invitation to enter the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, 52 Wall Street, May 1, 1879. In this firm (which became Evarts, Choate & Beaman in November, 1884—Mr. Southmayd having withdrawn from practice) he still remains.

He married, August 19, 1874, at Windsor, Vt., Miss Hettie Sherman Evarts, eldest daughter of Hon. William M. Evarts. They have four children — Mary Stacey, born May 6, 1875; Helen Ward-

ner, born February, 10, 1877; Margaret, born September 21, 1878; and William Evarts, born January 25, 1881. Margaret was born in Windsor, Vt.; the others in New York. Beaman's father, the Rev. Charles C. Beaman, died in Boston, July 4, 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-four. Our classmate resides at No. 11 East 44th Street, New York, in the winter; and in the summer he spends part of the time at Far Rockaway, Long Island, and part on his farm at Cornish, N. H.

In 1888 he was elected an overseer of Harvard College for six years. In 1889 he gave $500 to the Harvard Law School Association to establish an annual prize of $100 for five years for the best law essay to be written by some member of that school.

During the current year he has delivered before the students in the Columbia Law School a lecture on the Geneva Arbitration, "one of a series of evening lectures by distinguished members of the bar on various legal topics" (*The Nation*).

Business address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

John Bigelow was born at Faneuil Place in Brighton, Mass., February 4, 1841, and fitted for college under John Ruggles, of Harvard, Mass. In the latter part of April, 1861, he joined the 2d Massachusetts Battery, Captain Nims, as private, but in the organization was elected second lieutenant, and was commissioned first lieutenant July 31. From August till November the battery was stationed in Baltimore. November 1 they went on an expedition into the counties of Accomack and Northampton, E. Va. In December, Bigelow was made adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Maryland Artillery, and ordered to Eastville, E. Va. March 3, 1862, he was detailed as A. A. A. G. to General Lockwood, but rejoined his battalion when it was added to the Army of the Potomac. May 1 he secured and gave to General McClellan plans of the Norfolk defenses, which assisted in the capture of that city. After a short stay at Yorktown, his battalion joined the artillery reserve at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1862, where it had an engagement with four rebel batteries. During the "Seven Days" the battalion was held in reserve until the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, in which Bigelow's left forearm was fractured while he was getting a gun into battery to relieve two regiments which were then in a critical position. Still, he repulsed the advancing enemy with double-

shotted canister, and accomplished his object. Furloughed, after four months he reported for duty. He was actively engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, of December, 1862, covering the crossing and recrossing of Franklin's Grand Division, and Meade's advance on the left. January 1, 1863, still suffering in health, he improved an opportunity to leave the service, declining the command of a light battery offered him by Governor Bradford of Maryland.

Arriving in Massachusetts, and moved by the lack of an earnest war spirit among the people, he tendered Governor Andrew his services, and was commissioned captain of the 9th Massachusetts Battery, February 11, 1863. He joined the battery at Fort Ramsay, Va., March 1, and in April was ordered to Centreville. The battery was engaged for the first time on the left in the battle of Gettysburg, where, on July 2, Bigelow was ordered, unsupported, to check the enemy until General Sickles could reform his men. He broke the centre of the advancing line, but its flanks closed in upon and overpowered him. A large number of his officers and men were killed and wounded (among the latter was Sergeant Fenton, formerly of our Class, who died of his wound), his horses were shot (his own among the rest), himself hit in the hand and abdomen, and he was at length compelled to leave in the hands of the enemy four of his pieces. But not long, however, for he had given General Sickles time to prepare for a countercharge, in which the guns were recaptured and the lost ground regained. His wounds kept him at home in Brighton till October 28. He subsequently received an injury to the knee. As captain of the 9th Massachusetts Battery, Bigelow was engaged in all the battles under General Grant from Brandy Station to Petersburg; and was brevetted major U. S. V., for services before Petersburg, August 1, 1864. Returning to duty, he was placed on the Military Commission in Baltimore, but rejoined his battery December 1.

He was discharged, on account of physical disability incurred in the service, December 22, 1864, and travelled through various Eastern and Western States for his health. July 19, 1865, he received his Master's degree. In December of that year he was with A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, "learning the rudiments," preparatory to entering the domestic commission business. Leaving A. T. Stewart & Co., he entered business with Collins, Atwater & Whitin, dry goods commission merchants, New York city. Subsequently

he engaged in other business in Boston. He represented Ward 11, Boston, in the General Court, for the sessions of 1872–73 and 1873–74. While in the Legislature, Bigelow conceived, and with the assistance of George G. Crocker (Harvard, '64) developed, a radical change in fire insurance, in the shape of a *standard policy*, which, after ten years' trial, was made obligatory on all companies doing business in Massachusetts, and has since been adopted by many other States. Later, Bigelow went to Philadelphia to develop certain improvements that he had made, and that were generally adopted, in the manufacture of hosiery and hats.

December 5, 1888, he married Mrs. Julia B. Gardner, in Minneapolis. For the last two years he has spent most of his time in that city, where he has been busy making improvements in flour-milling machinery. He is president of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. His address is 929 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles Lee Bixby was born in Barre, Mass., April 27, 1841, and was fitted for college by Mr. John E. Horr, of Brookline. Immediately after graduation he applied for a cadetship in the United States Navy, but failed to obtain it on account of age. He then accepted a position as officer in the United States Coast Survey, and was ordered to Narragansett Bay, where he remained till the expedition to Port Royal under Admiral Dupont, when he was ordered to join that expedition with a party under the command of Captain Boutelle, of the Coast Survey. Sailing from New York on the United States schooner *Arago*, they arrived at Port Royal just too late to see the fight. He was engaged in surveying the islands and harbors on the South Carolina coast for about eight months, after which he resigned his position, and entered upon a business life with the firm of Wilson, Hamilton & Co., corner Franklin and Devonshire Streets, Boston.

He married Miss Emma Linder, of Newton Corner, Mass., October 21, 1868, and was in the employ of Fellows, Weeks & Co., 89 Broad Street, Boston, as bookkeeper, from 1866 to 1872, having his residence at Newton Corner. On January 1, 1872, he entered the employ of Messrs. Claflin, Allison & Somes, wholesale grocers, 46 South Market Street, Boston, with whom he remained a number of years. He has three children — Charles Linder, born August 1, 1869; George Linder, born August 4, 1872; and Elizabeth Clark,

born August 19, 1877. He is an active member of the Boston Athletic Association and the Longwood Cricket Club; and he took a trip, during the winter of 1887, through the British West Indies, as captain of a United States cricket eleven. Lately, for several years, he has been engaged in the manufacture of straw goods in Foxboro', Mass., which is his present residence and address. His firm —Caton Brothers, Bixby & Co.—has an office in New York as well as in Foxboro'.

* **Thomas Kelly Bolton** was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 25, 1840. His father was Hon. Thomas Bolton, one of the leading lawyers of that city. After graduation, Bolton was engaged in recruiting men for the army in Ohio for a time. Then he studied law in his native city, and was admitted to the Cleveland bar in August, 1863. He practised alone for about a year, but, entering into a domestic partnership with the daughter of Judge R. P. Ranney, Miss Cornelia T. Ranney, January 30, 1864, he at about the same time formed a business partnership with the Judge himself, in whose office he had studied his profession.

The eight years immediately following were a period of great prosperity and happiness with Bolton. He rejoiced in the possession of a beautiful place of ten acres and a cottage on Euclid Avenue, and in the bright promise presented by two hearty boys, Percival R., born May 14, 1865, and Howard C., born November 24, 1867. But in the fall of 1872 his wife's health failed. He took her and his youngest boy to the mild climate of Santa Barbara, Cal., where they spent the succeeding winter; but in vain, for the disease (consumption) would not let go its hold, and she died there May 1, 1873. He and his two boys then made Judge Ranney's residence their home for nearly two years—a period to him of great mental and physical depression.

In January, 1875, "in a fit of desperation, almost, and thinking myself leaving Cleveland forever," as he wrote to a classmate, he joined a party for European travel. They journeyed quite extensively, and at length —"in fact, by moonlight in the Coliseum"— the words were spoken which were to mend, so far as they could be mended, his shattered domestic fortunes; and on December 15, 1875, Miss E. C. Hale, daughter of E. B. Hale, Esq., of Cleveland, became Mrs. Bolton, and soon they were enjoying home life at 931

Euclid Avenue. Bolton, under these brightened prospects, resumed the active practice of his profession at No. 5 Case Building, for a time having Judge S. E. Williamson as his partner, and later being associated with H. L. Terrell, Esq., for a year or two. This last partnership was dissolved June 1, 1879.

A daughter, Nellie, was born to him June 20, in that year, and before his wife had recovered from her confinement he was stricken with congestion of the brain, which put an end to his life, after an illness of only a few days, July 10, 1879. The blow was an unexpected one, for though he had suffered seriously from dyspepsia for eight or ten years, he had otherwise enjoyed fair health. His funeral took place at "his late residence, 892 Willson Avenue," July 12, the burial being private. His widow and children were left in very comfortable circumstances pecuniarily. After his decease the Bar Association of Cleveland adopted resolutions of respect and sympathy, which the Class Secretary regrets that he has not been able to obtain. Bolton's course as a lawyer has been characterized by the terms "straightforwardness, shrewdness, and diligence," and he seems to have won an honorable position in his native city. "Though of delicate frame," said the Cleveland *Herald*, "Mr. Bolton was extremely fond of the manly sports, and was a member of the Hone's Point Shooting Club. He was also a member of the Union Club, among others, and through all his associations he was universally loved by his companions for his amiable qualities." His name bound together the names of two Harvard graduates, of the Class of '33, whose lives and fortunes had been united in a most remarkable manner, the names of his father and his father's chum and friend — Thomas Bolton and Moses Kelly. The "Memorials of the Class of '33" contains a very interesting sketch of them, from which the following paragraph is taken:

Bolton and Kelly were household words for the four years of their college life, and have continued so with scores of their classmates and college friends. Their whole connection was remarkable. Coming to Cambridge toward the close of 1829, from the same birthplace, Western New York, and the same preparatory school,—of nearly the same age, and five years older than the average of their classmates,—they at once took a stand higher than that belonging to simple seniority. Inseparable through their college life, parted only in their professional preparation, they came together again, three years after graduating, in

the city of Cleveland, to form a partnership which continued for twenty years, and was eminent throughout a wide territory, and to resume a friendship which lasted until death, in which event they were separated by a space of less than six months.

Allan Foster Boone was born November 1, 1838. He fitted for college in Phillips Academy, Andover, under Dr. Taylor. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H (First Lieutenant E. C. Johnson, Class of '60), 44th Massachusetts, and spent his time of service in North Carolina, under General Foster, at first with his regiment, but mostly as clerk at the headquarters of the Eighteenth Army Corps. He was discharged by order of Major-General Foster, June 5, 1863. Soon after his return home his father died, and in the autumn of that year he engaged in business with his brother (firm of Boone & Frost, Milk Street, Boston). October 12, 1864, he married Miss Frances Chapman of Winchester, Mass. In 1871 he was a member of the firm of Boone, Cannell & Co., dealers in small wares, first at 72 Summer Street, and, after the destruction of that store in "the great fire" in 1872, at 84 Chauncy Street. The firm dissolved in 1881. Since December, 1882, Boone has been with Wilder & Co., paper manufacturers, and has passed eight years at their paper-mill in Ashland, N. H. He has two sons—Allan Edward, born in Winchester, June 4, 1866, and Robert Chapman, born in Winchester, March 7, 1873.

Address, care of Wilder & Co., 220 Devonshire Street, Boston. Residence, Winchester, Mass.

Henry Pickering Bowditch was born in Boston, April 4, 1840. He was at one time under the instruction of Mr. T. R. Sullivan, afterward under Mr. T. G. Bradford; and in 1853 he began attending Mr. E. S. Dixwell's School, where he fitted for college, entering in 1857, though prepared to come the year before. In September and October, 1861, he was studying chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School; but in November he was commissioned second lieutenant Company G, Second Battalion, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, and on January 10, 1862, embarked at New York for Port Royal. From February to June his company was on picket duty, and scouting on Edisto Island. He was commissioned first lieutenant Company E, June 28. At the battle of Secession-

ville, in June, the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry was a part of the reserve; and at the evacuation of James Island, in July, it returned to Hilton Head, whence in August the First and Second Battalions sailed for Virginia. Bowditch, however, was left behind in charge of a part of his regiment which failed to get transportation, and rejoined his battalion in October, at Hagerstown, Md. They went into winter quarters and performed picket duty on Potomac Creek, Va., and at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, they were in the reserve. They started on the Stoneman raid April 13, 1863, in which Bowditch was erroneously reported killed, his name being confounded with that of his cousin. He was commissioned captain Company E, May 13, 1863. In the summer and autumn of that year they were very actively employed. They participated in the actions of Stevensburg, June 9; Aldie, June 17 (in which his company guidon was struck six times by bullets); Upperville in June; Culpepper and Rapidan Station in September; Bristoe Station in October; New Hope Church, November 27, when he received a "comfortable" gunshot wound in the right forearm, which secured him a furlough. He was honorably discharged February 15, 1864, but he soon entered the service again, being commissioned major in the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, March 26, 1864. He started for Washington, May 8, where his regiment received orders to report to General Butler, and was, on May 30, at City Point, Va., dismounted and armed with muskets. They remained at City Point till June 15, after which date his regiment took part in some of the earliest movements against Petersburg, losing two field-officers (wounded) at Bayler's farm. June 30, they were sent to Point Lookout, Md., where they remained during the autumn and winter, guarding prisoners; Bowditch being detailed on general court-martial two months of this time. In September and October they were supplied with horses and made ready for service in the field. Being ordered to the front in the latter part of March, 1865, they reached the north bank of the James River just in season to enter Richmond with General Weitzel's command, April 3.

They were stationed near Petersburg for some months after this; and on June 3 Bowditch resigned, came immediately home, and in the autumn reëntered the Lawrence Scientific School, and also studied anatomy under Professor Jeffries Wyman. In the winter

(1865–66) he attended lectures in the Harvard Medical School, and at the close of the term resumed his studies with Professor Wyman. He received his A. M. in 1866 and his M. D. in 1868. After finishing the course in the Harvard Medical School he went abroad to continue his studies, and spent several years in Germany, and the winter of 1868–69 in France. He devoted himself almost wholly to the study of physiology, under Professor Ludwig, at Leipzig. Returning home in September, 1871, he assumed the duties of assistant professor of physiology in the Harvard Medical School, and was appointed professor of physiology in that institution in 1876.

He married Miss Selma Knauth, of Leipzig, September 9, 1871. Has five daughters and two sons—Ethel, born January 29, 1873; Fanny, born May 19, 1874; Theodora, born September 2, 1878; Selma and Eliza Ingersoll, born October 31, 1880; Harold, born June 8, 1883; and Manfred, born in Dresden, Saxony, September 18, 1890.

Bowditch was a member of the Joint Special Committee on Education and Health, of the American Social Science Association, whose duty it was to consider public schools in reference to their relation to public health. From January 1, 1877, to September 27, 1881, he served as one of the School Committee of the city of Boston. Since 1879 he has been one of the managers of the Adams Nervine Asylum, at Jamaica Plain, and since 1883 he has been the dean of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School. During a part of 1886 he was president of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum. In the summer of 1875 he revisited Europe with his wife and two children, and spent most of the time in Germany. Again, in the summer of 1880, he went to Europe to examine laboratories, etc., in foreign universities, with a view to the construction of the new Medical School building, which was dedicated October 17, 1883.

The Lists of the Publications of Harvard University and its Officers present the following papers as from his pen:

1. "Alcohol as a Nutritive Agent" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1872; LXXXVI, 413).

2. "Über die Eigenthümlichkeiten der Reizbarkeit welche die Muskelfasern des Herzens zeigen" (*Arbeiten a. d. phys. Anstalt zu Leipzig*, 6 Jahrgang, 139. Leipzig, 1872).

3. "Über die Interferenz des retardirenden und beschleunigenden Herznerven" (*Arbeiten a. d. phys. Anstalt zu Leipzig*, 7 Jahrgang, 259. Leipzig, 1873).

4. "The Lymph Spaces in Fasciæ, with a New Method of Injection" (*Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, February 11, 1873; VIII, 508).

5. "The Influence of Anæsthetics on the Vaso-Motor Centres" (with Mr. C. S. Minot) (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1874; XC, 493).

6. "A New Form of Inductive Apparatus" (*Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, October 12, 1875; XI, 181).

7. "Force of Ciliary Motion" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, August, 1876; XCV, 159).

8. "The Growth of Children" (*Eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts.* Boston, 1877, 275).

9. "Does the Apex of the Heart Contract Automatically?" (*Journal of Physiology*, March, 1878; I, 104).

10. "A New Form of Plethysmograph" (*Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, May 14, 1879; XV, 22).

11. "The Effect of the Respiratory Movements on Pulmonary Circulation" (with Dr. George M. Garland) (*Journal of Physiology*, August, 1879; II, 91).

12. "Physiological Apparatus in Use at the Harvard Medical School" (*Journal of Physiology*, September, 1879; II, 202).

13. "The Growth of Children (a supplementary investigation), with suggestions in regard to methods of Research" (*Tenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts.* Boston, 1879, 33).

14. "The Collection of Data at Autopsies" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, August, 1880; CIII, 148).

15. "Reports on the Progress of Physiology" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, LXXXVIII–XCVIII, *passim*, January and July of each year, from January, 1873, to July, 1877, inclusive. Also, May, 1878. Also, Associate Editor of the *Journal of Physiology*, 1878–1892).

16. "The Relation between Growth and Disease" (Reprinted, Philadelphia, 1881, 8°) (*Transactions American Medical Association*, 1881; XXXII, 371–377).

17. "A Comparison of Sight and Touch" (with Dr. Southard) (*Journal of Physiology*, 1881–1882; III, 232–245, *plate* I).

18. "Optical Illusions of Motion" (with Dr. G. Stanley Hall) (*Ibid*, 1881–1882; III, 297–307, *plate* I).

19. "On the Collection of Data at Autopsies" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 19, 1882; CVII, 365).

20. "Plethysmographische Untersuchungen über die Gefässnerven

der Extremitäten" (with Dr. J. W. Warren) (*Centralblatt für die Medicinischen Wissenschaften*, 1883; XXI, 513).

21. "Force Production: a Lecture" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1883; CVIII, 385).

22. "Note on the Nature of Nerve-force" (*Journal of Physiology*, May, 1885; VI, 133).

23. "Reports as Dean of the Medical Faculty" (*Annual Reports of the President*, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890).

24. "The Reinforcement and Inhibition of the Knee Jerk" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 31, 1888; CXVIII, 542–543; illustrated).

25. "Hints for Teachers of Physiology" (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., January, 1889; sm. 8°, pp. 58, No. XIV. in *Guides for Science Teaching*).

26. "The Knee Jerk and its Physiological Modifications" (with J. W. Warren, M. D.) (*Journal of Physiology*, January, 1890; XI, 25–64; illustrated).

27. "Über den Nachweis der Unermüdlichkeit der Säugethiernerven" (*Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie, Phys. Abtheilung*, 1890, pp. 505–508, illustrated; also printed separately).

28. "The Physique of Women in Massachusetts" (*Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health*, 1889; also issued separately, Boston, 1890, 8°, pp. 20, *folding plate* I).

29. "The Growth of Children, Studied by Galton's Method of Percentile Grades" (*Twenty-second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts*, 1891; also issued separately, 8°, pp. 44).

His article in the *Harvard Monthly*, entitled "Is Harvard a University?" was reprinted as a pamphlet in Cambridge. In it he advocates the division of the overgrown academic department into two, the "Academic" and the "Philosophic," departments, each with a three years' course—the former leading to A. B. in three years, and preparing for the latter and for the professional schools; the latter, combined with the graduate school, offering three years' advanced courses on all subjects except those taught in the professional schools, and leading to the degree of Ph. B. In studying the subject of American physique as compared with that of England, Bowditch has found that our boys are both taller and heavier than the English. He has also shown that at twelve or thirteen years of age girls are both taller and heavier than boys of the same age, though before and after that age the reverse is the case. He

has devoted considerable attention to composite photography, and has advocated the adoption of the decimal metric system.

Bowditch is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (elected in 1874), and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Boston Natural History Society. He is also a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; the Société Royale des Sciences Médicales et Naturelles and the Société d'Anthropologie, Brussels; the Reale Accademia Medica, Rome; the Gesellschaft zur Natur- und Heilkunde, Dresden; and he is president of the American Physiological Society, and of the Board of Trustees of the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund.

His mother died in April, 1883, at the age of sixty-seven, and his father, in February, 1889, at the age of eighty-three. His family were in Europe in 1888–90. He spent the first summer with them, and the whole of the second year of their stay. He has a summer cottage among the Adirondacks, and a new residence on Pond Street, Jamaica Plain.

Address: Harvard Medical School, Boylston Street, Boston.

* **Jeremiah Wesley Boyden** was born October 12, 1838, in Sudbury, Mass. He was the son of Rev. Luman Boyden, of the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference. He fitted for college in a rapid two years' course at the Boston Public Latin School, under Mr. Francis Gardner. In the autumn of 1861 he was submaster of the Chapman Grammar School in East Boston; and from February, 1862, to July, 1863, master of the High School in Nahant, and studying medicine. He entered the Harvard Medical School in September, 1863. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. N., and assigned to U. S. S. *Wave*, of the West Gulf Blockading Fleet, which was attacked unexpectedly on May 8, and, unable to get up steam, was, together with the *Granite City*, compelled to surrender, after a severe struggle, in Calcasieu Pass, La. Boyden was liberated after six weeks' imprisonment at Camp Groce, Tex., and, on reporting to Admiral Farragut, was granted a furlough, and spent a month at home. He received his A. M. degree July 20, 1864. He was examined by the Medical

Board at Philadelphia, and promoted to assistant surgeon U. S. N., August 20, 1864. Assigned to the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, Va., he remained there nine months, and was then ordered to the U. S. S. *Muscoota*, of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron. This vessel was the scene of his labors till the date of his death, which resulted from yellow fever, August 17, 1866, after a sickness of only three days. His body was buried at sea, off the coast of Texas, but funeral services were held in Chelsea, Mass., the home of his parents, September 16.

We knew Boyden in college as a man whose course was straightforward. Neither social allurements nor the hope of literary honors availed to turn him aside from that fidelity to his God and to his fellow-men which, in his sight, ranked high above pleasure or fame. The vows with which, at the early age of nine years, he bound himself to his Maker, seemed, while we saw him daily, to be always consciously upon him. No one of us ever heard an impure expression from his lips; no one of us ever received an unkindness at his hands; but some of us can recall repeated earnest personal appeals from him to enter upon a higher life, and some remember rebukes, gentle but firm—the faithful wounds of a true friend.

And it was the same Boyden who entered his country's service —not merely a patriot, but also a Christian. His ministrations to the body were supplemented by ministrations to the soul. That faithfulness in the performance of his duties as surgeon, and that application to his studies, which prompted an aged naval officer to write, "Dr. Boyden gave promise of great distinction" in the practice of his profession in the navy, were accompanied by a devotion to the spiritual good of those who came under his care, which was to him a present distinction. The last Sunday he spent on shore was marked by the admission to the church of two men for whose religious welfare he had labored and prayed, and by his participation with them in the Lord's Supper.

A few days after this, the yellow fever broke out on board his vessel. It spread rapidly, until the cases numbered more than fifty. Soon Boyden was himself attacked; and Dr. Arthur, summoned from Brazos Santiago, off which place the *Muscoota* was then lying, assured him that his life could not be saved. Even then our classmate's moral steadiness continued the same. Calling to his side the captain's clerk, he asked him to write down what he

had to say. He gave directions relating to the disposition of his property; and then repeatedly, and in various ways, expressed his complete submission to the Father's will. There was more than a forced acquiescence, there was a joyful acceptance of the decree, so that he could say: "This looks like suffering to you, but to me it is happiness indeed — the prospect of being with Christ, who has redeemed me by his precious blood. Of all the days of my existence this to me is the most welcome." Thus to him, steadfast to the end, working while the day lasted, the approach of "night" suggested not gloom and darkness, but the dawning of a more glorious day.

The following paragraph is cited from a lengthy obituary notice in *Zion's Herald:*

> Dr. Boyden was naturally retiring in his intercourse with others, but so genial and intelligent as readily to win the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. As a son, brother, and friend, he was all that could be desired, and was held in these inner circles by bonds the most tender and strong. As a student he won success by his untiring and persevering industry. He found great delight in general science and literature, and was remarkably well read in these; but in his own profession he was most deeply interested, and gave himself untiringly to whatever would aid him in his professional duties; and few, at his age, have given, by their attainments and practical success, greater promise of achieving distinction in that noble art.

In the autumn of 1865, while the *Muscoota* was lying at Key West, nearly a hundred of her officers and crew were sick with fever. Boyden himself was suffering from the prevailing disease; yet, for all the time, save two days, he was the sole physician, and he had the great satisfaction of seeing every one of his patients restored to health. At the time of his death he was anticipating marriage with a young lady of Taunton, Mass., as soon as he could secure a furlough; and he had already made some preparations for the happy event. His father contemplated publishing a memoir of his son, and was for some time engaged in collecting materials for it, but the Class Secretary has not learned that it was ever printed. The resolutions adopted by the Class may be found on page 790 of the Class Book.

Herman Francis Brashear was born in Cincinnati, July 7, 1839. He studied four years at the Hughes High School, fitting for college at that institution. In his boyhood he spent many winters in New Orleans, though Cincinnati has always been his home. In July, 1861, he entered the office of Hon. Bellamy Storer, Judge of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati; and in October of that year he entered the Law School of Cincinnati College, from which he received his LL. B. on April 16, 1863, and on April 23 was admitted to the Ohio bar. He received the master's degree from Harvard in 1865. Having entered the law office of Messrs. Curwen & Wright, as a student, in February, 1862, he became, after some years, a partner in the firm, of which he was at length left, by the death of Mr. Curwen and the promotion of Mr. Wright to the bench, the sole member. He was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1872.

In June, 1884, he married Miss Alice B. Packer. Their residence is No. 106 East 5th Street. His business address is Room 33, Wiggins Block, S. E. corner 5th and Vine Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Patrick Brown was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1839. Since 1849 his home has been in Boston, where he went through the English High and the Public Latin Schools, fitting for college at the latter in a two years' course. From October, 1861, to May, 1862, he was in Hammond, Wis., seeking health and strength in farming, and he spent the summer of that year in Pennsylvania. From September, 1862, till the following January, he was teaching in St. Joseph's College, Choconut, Susquehanna County, Penn.; and during the spring and summer of 1863 he was principal of a private Roman Catholic school in Roxbury, Mass. For the next two years he was professor of English at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.; and in November, 1865, he entered upon an engagement in the Statistical Department of the United States Sanitary Commission, office in Scollay's Building, Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk County bar in 1869; still, he did not enter upon the practice of his profession until 1875, when he resigned his position in the English High School, Boston, where he had taught for some years.

Brown visited Europe in the summer of 1872, spending about

two months in Ireland, two weeks in England, and a month in France and Belgium. He crossed the ocean again in July, 1875, and had about two months in France and Italy. In September, 1882, he went to Mexico to take care of the legal interests of mining property located in Sinaloa. He made the outward trip via the Union Pacific Railroad and San Francisco, and returned via Vera Cruz and Havana. He was in Mazatlan more than two months, in Culiacan nearly seven weeks (there he met a number of distinguished statesmen and scholars), and he had about nine weeks in the city of Mexico.

Brown has published the following works: "The MacLaughlins of Clan Owen," "The Voyager and the Irish Lark" (poem and song), "The Bobolinks" (a fable), "The Three Cobblers of Castleton" (a poem), "The New Bell" (a poem), and "Walks and Talks in Tenochtitlan, by Shippen Fitzwalter, Esq." He has also written, but not yet published, two histories, "The Paris Matins" (the massacre of St. Bartholomew), and "The First War of the Guises" (an account of the first Huguenot war).

Brown's office and residence remain 227 Border Street, East Boston.

John Lincoln Bullard was born in Jackson, East Feliciana County, La., August 17, 1840. In 1845, on the death of his father, he came to New England, the home of both branches of his family. In 1848 he entered Mr. D. B. Tower's Park Latin School, and in 1852 he became a member of the fifth class, Boston Latin School, Francis Gardner principal. From 1855 till entering college he studied at the Allendale Academy, in New Bedford, under Rev. T. Prentiss Allen. From July to December, 1861, he was chief clerk in the office of the commissary of subsistence at Boston. November 29, 1862, he was appointed by the President commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, and ordered to remain at Boston. He was married at New Bedford, on June 10, 1863, to Miss Sarah W. Spooner, granddaughter of the late Dr. Paul Spooner of New Bedford. A son, John Thornton Bullard, was born to them in Boston, March 31, 1864 (A. B., H. U., 1884, and M. D., H. U., 1887). November, 1865, our classmate was brevetted, for meritorious conduct, major U. S. V. His daughter, Sarah Spooner, was born at New Bedford, May 20, 1866. His wife died June 1.

In June, 1868, he entered into business with Thorndike Deland, broker, on Beaver Street, New York city. Later he became a member of the firm of Osborne, Bullard & Co., jobbers of Calcutta goods and American hemp, at first at 178 and 180 Pearl Street, then at 119 Maiden Lane, New York. He married Miss Charlotte Haskell of New Bedford, November 3, 1868. On the dissolution of the firm of Osborne, Bullard & Co., in 1874, he formed a new one under the style of Bullard & Wheeler, and continues the jobbing of hemp and bagging at 84 Beaver Street, New York. He changed his residence in September, 1876, from New York city to Snug Harbor, Staten Island; but subsequently returned to New York, where he resided at 139 West 12th Street. In 1887 he moved to Short Hills, N. J., where he now resides.

By his second marriage he has one daughter, Lucy Forbes, born November 2, 1877, at Staten Island. His son, Dr. John T. Bullard, married in June, 1889, Miss Emily Rotch, daughter of Hon. Wm. J. Rotch, of New Bedford; and our classmate has a grandson, John Morgan Bullard, born June, 1890, and a granddaughter, Helen Rotch Bullard, born January 7, 1892. Dr. Bullard is now city Physician, and one of the house-surgeons of the New Bedford Hospital; also, secretary of the New Bedford Harvard Club.

Bullard's address is 84 Beaver Street, New York.

Elihu Chauncey was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 17, 1840. From 1850 to 1856 he studied in Philadelphia and in several boarding-schools in New Canaan, Conn., and in Newton, Mass, From July to August, 1861, he was in Burlington, N. J., and during the following school year attended lectures on chemistry, physics etc., at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. He spent the summer of 1862 in Berkshire Co., Mass., and in travelling. From October, 1862, to December, 1863, he was in the office of Richard Jones, shipper of coal, Philadelphia. In January, 1864, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Pottsville Mining and Manufacturing Company. He also held the position of director in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R. R. Co., and in the Baltimore Steam Packet Co. His father died February 9, 1865. He enjoyed a trip to the Pacific Coast with Hackett in the summer of 1871. He married Miss Mary J. Potter, daughter of the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, November 14, 1871. They

sailed for Europe May 18, 1872, and remained abroad six months. Going again in November, 1877, they were absent a year. In 1879 they removed from Philadelphia to New York, where their daughter, Nathalie Elisabeth, was born July 14, 1887.

Besides attending to his personal business, Chauncey has been, since his removal to New York, actively interested in various religious and philanthropic organizations. He has been treasurer of the House of Mercy; secretary and financial agent for the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm and Disabled Clergymen: a vestryman of Trinity Church; treasurer of the General Theological Seminary, New York; and a member of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

Residence and address: 22 East 22d Street, New York.

John Doggett Cobb was born in Dedham, Mass., April 28, 1840, in the house which is still his home. From the age of seven he attended the public schools in Dedham: first the Centre School, primary department, afterward the grammar department under Mr. Wilson. At fourteen he entered the High School taught by Mr. Slafter, and there fitted for college. After graduation he studied for a year in the Harvard Law School, but entered the army in the summer of 1862, being mustered in as sergeant Company I, 35th Massachusetts, August 16. He was engaged in the battles of South Mountain, September 14, and Antietam, September 17; also in the skirmish at Sulphur Springs, and the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13. He was promoted to first sergeant, March 1, 1863, and went West with his regiment. He participated in the campaign in Kentucky, and in that against Vicksburg, in the Yazoo River expedition, and the siege of Jackson. Being ordered to East Tennessee, they marched thither across Kentucky. Cobb took part in the skirmish at Loudon Bridge; suffered from scarcity of provisions in the siege of Knoxville, November 17 to December 5, 1863; and was promoted to first lieutenant November 25, 1863. From Tennessee his corps, the Ninth, was ordered East again, and reorganized, and Cobb acted as adjutant from April 1, 1864. With his regiment he was detailed to guard the train in the battle of the Wilderness, and was actively engaged at Spottsylvania, North Anna River, and Cold Harbor.

The 35th were now detailed as engineers, and worked on the fortifications before Petersburg from June 17 to August 15. At the explosion of the mine there, all the officers of his regiment but himself and one other were killed or wounded. He took part in the engagements at the Weldon R. R., August 19, at Poplar Spring Church, September 30, and in November at Hatcher's Run. The winter of 1864–65 was spent by him in the rear of and in "Fort Hell." The last action in which he participated was the taking of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He was promoted to captain in June, but, instead of being mustered in as such, was mustered out with his regiment, June 9, 1865.

In the following September he returned to the Law School, and graduated July 18, 1866. He then continued for several years with his father in the Probate Office of Norfolk County, Mass., conveyancing and title-hunting, having been admitted to the Massachusetts bar and commissioned justice of the peace. In March, 1871, he entered the Revenue Marine division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C., and was employed in preparing brief biographies of the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service till the summer of 1872, when he returned to his home in Dedham. He represented his town and a neighboring one in the Massachusetts House of Representatives during the sessions of 1876–77 and 1877–78. During his first term he served on the Committee on Probate and Chancery, and helped to improve the laws of inheritance; and in his second term he was chairman of the Committee on Bills in Third Reading, Fiske at that time holding the same position in the Senate. In 1878 Cobb went to Europe. In 1879 he was appointed assistant register of probate and insolvency of Norfolk County, and still performs the duties of that office, having assumed, besides, the general responsibility and support of six of the children of his widowed sister. He has written a "History of the 35th Massachusetts Regiment" (reviewed by John C. Ropes, Esq., in *The Nation*, October 16, 1884).

Address: Dedham, Mass.

Charles Alonzo Cooper was born in Charlestown, Mass., November 22, 1837, and lived there two years, and in Roxbury ten; then, until 1878, in Cambridgeport. He attended the public schools in Roxbury and Cambridge, fitting at the High School in

the latter place. After graduation he studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School and with Dr. H. L. Chase, Main Street, Cambridgeport. He received his A. M. in course. In the spring of 1863 he started for Minnesota, in charge of a sick friend. The fatigue of journeying proved too great for the invalid, however, and, after reaching Harrisburg, Pa., they found it necessary to return. Our classmate's friend became so weak as to be unable to walk even while supported, so that, when they reached the Jersey City depot, no help being at hand, Cooper took him in his arms and carried him through the cars and some distance in the building. While doing this he injured his spine, of which he was notified at the instant by an acute pain. This troubled him seriously during the summer, fall, and winter, yet it did not prevent his attending the lectures in the Medical School. On the advent of warm weather his sufferings so increased that his friends despaired of his life. The bracing air of the White Mountains benefited him, however, giving him strength to endure through the winter, which he spent at home. His disease was aggravated again by the heat of the summer of 1865, so that he "suffered intensely, not being free from pain for a single moment for a number of months." Once more he resorted to the mountains and was helped, and, little by little, he regained his health. But this illness, continuing over four years, prevented his entering upon the practice of his chosen profession, and hence, as his health improved, he entered, as junior partner, the firm of Charles Cooper & Son, soap manufacturers, 71 River Street, Cambridgeport, Mass., in January, 1867.

December 24, 1868, he married Miss Mary E. Cutter, daughter of Peter Cutter, of Cambridge. Their daughter, Eva Agnes, was born December 2, 1869, but his wife died December 5. He engaged in the real-estate business, in Boston, in 1873. His establishment in Cambridgeport being burned, he opened anew at Salem, Mass., but retained his Cambridgeport address, 71 River Street, till 1878, when he moved to Salem, and resided there until August, 1885. He then sold out his business, and purchased an estate of some fifty acres at Lynnfield Centre, Mass., where he has lived since, giving much attention to the cultivation of small fruits and the raising of fancy poultry. He married Miss Mary E. Davidson, of Salem, July 21, 1885.

His address is Lynnfield Centre, Mass.

* **Stevens George Cowdrey** was born in Plymouth, N. H., June 13, 1838. In 1846 the family removed to Melrose, and afterward to Malden, Reading, and Woburn successively. He attended public schools, but not constantly, being employed as clerk in stores a part of the time, and fitted for college under Mr. Wm. A. Stone, principal of the Woburn High School. From September, 1861, to July, 1862, he was teaching a private academy in Troy, Pa.; and from September, 1862, to December, 1863, he taught the Centre Grammar School in Woburn, Mass. From December, 1863, to July, 1864, he was in charge of the High School in Winchester, Mass. He received the degree of A. M. in course. In September, 1864, he took charge of the Gloucester High School, and in September, 1865, he became principal of the Marblehead High School. He entered the Harvard Medical School September, 1866. In the summer of 1867 he studied medicine with Dr. H. I. Bowditch, of Boston, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical School in October, 1867. From that date to November, 1868, he was studying and practising his profession in New York city.

November 16, 1868, he entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army as assistant surgeon, and was stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., till February 7, 1870, when he was ordered to the Department of Missouri. He married Miss Mary G. Hall, of Baltimore, November 17, 1870. A daughter was born to them August 2, 1875, and died September 13 of the same year. Another daughter, Mary Hall, was born at Holly Springs, Miss., October 21, 1876; and a third, Ruth Senter, at Fort Cameron, Utah, November 25, 1878. The following is from a brief of Cowdrey's military history received from the Surgeon-General's office:

At Fort Harker, Kansas, to March 1, 1870; in the field with 7th United States Cavalry and 2d United States Artillery, March to September, 1870; at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, to October, 1871; at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and on duty in the field, from October, 1871, to October, 1872. (Attained rank of captain, November 16, 1871.) On leave of absence, October and November, 1872; Fort Larned, Kansas, to June, 1875; on leave of absence, July to November, 1875; on duty at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, to May, 1877; Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to July, 1877; Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and on duty with troops in Pennsylvania, July and August, 1877; Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to November, 1877; Omaha,

Nebraska, to December, 1877; Fort Cameron, Utah, to September, 1881; on sick-leave, October, 1881, to May, 1882; Fort Monroe, Virginia, to May, 1885; Fort Bliss, Texas, to June, 1889; Fort Marcy, New Mexico, to October, 1890. Promoted to major, October 2, 1890. On sick-leave of absence, October, 1890, to date of death, February 22, 1891.

Thus the range of his service extended from Nebraska to the Gulf of Mexico, and from Utah to the Atlantic coast.

While stationed at Fort Marcy, in Santa Fé, he had some intimation of trouble about the heart, and, obtaining leave of absence, came East in November, 1890, and sought the advice of Dr. Janeway, of New York city. An attack of grippe increased the heart trouble alarmingly, and his sick-leave was extended. His sufferings at times were intense, but they were borne with the fortitude for which he was noted. Death came to his relief February 22, 1891. Funeral services were held at 43 Lafayette Place, and his body was taken to Carlisle, Pa., where his widow now resides. Cowdrey manfully worked his own way through college, and formed attachments to the institution and to his classmates which were very precious to him; but during his army life he was stationed so far from Cambridge that it was not possible for him to share often in the pleasure of our reunions. He was with us, however, at the Class dinner in 1875. Writing from Fort Cameron, he said:

I am surrounded by mountains, Mormons, mines, and sage-brush. My family is very small for a resident in Utah, for I have but *one* wife and two little girls. I am glad to see that several members of '61 have mounted quite high on the ladder of fame; but it strikes me that no one of the Class has, for so long a time, been as high up in the world as my lot has placed me for four years past — over six thousand feet above sea-level, at the base of the Wahsatch, the range surveyed by Emmons in 1873.

One writes of him:

His proficiency in his profession was universally recognized. In the Army Medical Corps his record was unsurpassed. For the last ten years of his life he gave great attention to diseases of the eye, and was very successful in this branch of his profession.

* **Edward Augustus Crowninshield** was born in Boston, January 4, 1841. He fitted at the Public Latin School. From

October, 1861, to July, 1862, he read law with Charles Welch, Esq., 9 Tremont Street, Boston, preparatory to entering business. From July, 1862, to July, 1864, he was with Messrs. Alfred B. Hall & Co., commission merchants, Boston. He received the degree of A. M. July 20, 1864. In March, 1865, he became a partner in the firm of Neal & Crowninshield, Australian and general shipping merchants, 6 Central Street, Boston. He died of smallpox in Milton, Mass., July 3, 1867. The resolutions adopted by the Class may be found on pages 789 and 790 of the Class Book. The following is from the pen of our classmate's friend and chum, Gilbert:

> Edward Augustus Crowninshield, whose character in every varied relation of life was without blemish or reproach, and who never allowed himself to rest while a single duty remained unperformed, was, while at the post where his business called him, stricken with contagious disease, and, on July 3, 1867, was summoned to leave a life full of brilliant prospect — a life in which there had been nothing to regret — and gathered to the Christian's home.

Crowninshield's brief life was marked throughout by deep conscientiousness. In college this showed itself in his faithful application to his studies without the stimulus of ambitious desire to grasp college honors, and in his sedulous avoidance of all that was low and morally impure; after graduation it appeared in his devotion, apart from his business cares, to interests deeply affecting the welfare of others. Undoubtedly excessive modesty, a habit of underrating his own abilities, prevented him from undertaking all the philanthropic work that it was in his heart to do. It is known that he felt drawn toward the Christian ministry, but distrust of his qualifications for that department of service of his fellow-men deterred him from yielding to his inclination. Christian work, however, is not limited to pulpit and pastoral labor; and Crowninshield, as a business man, both devout and practically religious, left behind him a record of usefulness brighter than he himself imagined. He was a valued member of Brattle Square Church; and his fidelity, amiability, and unaffected goodness led to his selection as superintendent of its Sunday-school, which office he held at the time of his death. The pastor of the church, Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., was in Europe at that time; but on his return a memorial service was held in the school in honor of its lamented superintendent. Our

classmate's body rests beside that of his brother Frank; and upon his tombstone is this most appropriate inscription —"Blessed are the pure in heart."

Evidence of the strong hold which, by the solid worth of his character as well as by the loveliness of his disposition, he had gained upon the hearts of those who knew him, was afforded in a tribute of respect to his memory, paid four years after his decease, in a sermon preached by Rev. Henry F. Jenks (Harvard, 1863), in the church by whose members he was so well known and so highly esteemed.

Lewis Stackpole Dabney was born in Horta, on the island of Fayal, Azores, December 21, 1840. There he enjoyed the instruction of Mr. L. H. Buckingham and Mr. T. G. Lothrop, tutors in the family. He visited England when four years old, and Boston at the time of the "Railroad Jubilee." From September, 1861, to July, 1862, he was studying law in the office of Messrs. Gray & Blake, in Boston. He spent the time between July 12 and August 30 in a trip to Fayal on business, partly, and partly for health. Returning, he went back to his law books, but, on November 13, 1862, received a commission as second lieutenant, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, and was assigned to the company of Captain W. H. Forbes, in the First Battalion. February 9, 1863, after examination by Judge Russell (of which he had only fifteen minutes' warning), he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar; and on the same day was commissioned first lieutenant. On February 12, 1862, he left Readville for Gloucester Point, Va., in command of his company, Captain Forbes having been appointed major of the Third Battalion. They were picketing, scouting, etc., at Gloucester Point and Williamsburg till June 24, when they started to destroy the bridges over the North and South Anna rivers, as the advance of General Dix's Peninsular expedition. In this expedition General W. H. F. Lee (Harvard, 1858) was discovered by Lieutenant Rumery, of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, lying wounded in a house, and was brought away a prisoner in his carriage. On his return to Gloucester Point, Dabney was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever. Partly recovering, he received a furlough, and was at home till October 8, when he rejoined his regiment at Fairfax Court-House. During the winter he was picketing in the vicinity

of Vienna, and hunting Mosby. February 5, 1864, he was commissioned captain, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry. On February 22, Dabney was with a detachment of his regiment under command of Captain Reed, near Drainsville, when they were unexpectedly attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and met with considerable loss, Dabney escaping unhurt, though his horse was wounded. On May 26 he was detailed as assistant judge-advocate on the staff of Major-General Augur, at Washington, and retained that position till January 11, 1865; then, obtaining his discharge, he returned to Boston, and in April began the practice of law at 42 Court Street. In May, 1866, he was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

April 22, 1867, he married Miss Clara Bigelow, daughter of Chief Justice Bigelow of Boston. Children: Frederick Lewis, born at Quincy, Mass., May 5, 1868 (A. B., H. U., 1891); Caroline Miller, born at Quincy, March 13, 1874; Clara Bigelow, born at Boston, December 5, 1877 (died January 3, 1879); and George Bigelow, born at Boston, October 10, 1880.

Residence: 298 Beacon Street, Boston; in summer, Wareham, Mass. Business adress: 909 Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston.

* **Henry Jonas Doolittle** was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 4, 1839. The family lived in Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y., from 1839 to 1851, when they moved to Racine, Wisconsin. He studied four years in Racine under Rev. Roswell Park, D. D. In the summer of 1856 he was employed with engineers in constructing the Racine and Mississippi R. R. In the vacation, August, 1859, he walked from Centre Harbor, N. H., over the White Mountains, and west as far as Lake Champlain; and during the college course he took a prominent place in such athletic sports as we then enjoyed. After graduation he spent a few months at Washington with his father, Senator James R. Doolittle; then, going to Racine, while studying law he acted as military instructor to two companies of troops. Early in the spring of 1862 he received an appointment, with the rank of captain, on the staff of General C. S. Hamilton, with whom he served in the Peninsular campaign, afterward at Harper's Ferry, and still later near Corinth, Mississippi. In the summer he applied for a short furlough, that he

might complete the family circle which gathered to celebrate his parents' "silver wedding," on July 27. Before the furlough arrived he was attacked with typhoid fever, and was taken to his home in Racine, Wis., where he died August 10, 1862. In his delirium, while surrounded by his nearest relatives and best friends, he begged piteously to be "taken home."

O broad-shouldered and large-hearted one, ambitious and kind, sensitive and ready to forgive, impulsive and yet pure, earnest for right and against wrong, patriotic and true, much teased in boyish sports, and much loved in manly hearts, who among us conjectured that *you* would be taken to your final home first of all our number! In you our country has lost a brave defender; justice an able advocate; the home circle a heart full of warm affections; our Class a member whose genial and portly presence will ever be missed, as we meet together from year to year, and whose name will ever be uttered with sincere respect, as we think of our first bereavement and the first of our patriot dead.

Alden wrote of him, in an appendix to Doolittle's sketch of his own life, in the Class Book:

> The cast of his mind eminently corresponded with the structure of his body. Both were unusually strong and vigorous. He was a man of firmly established convictions, and he adhered to his opinions with great tenacity. But his mind was well balanced, and his judgment was clear and sound. His moral character was unimpeachable, and his regard for duty hearty and unwavering. He gave himself with true patriotic ardor to the military service of his country, and he would be the last to regret the life which he sacrificed in his zeal for her cause. If he had lived, he was sure of running an honorable and useful career. His strength of character must necessarily have given him a commanding position in any community; and there can be little doubt that he would have made for himself a place among the most honored public men of his State.

The resolutions which were adopted by the Class on the occasion of his death will be found on pages 776 and 777 of the Class Book. A sketch of him by Alden is in Vol. II. of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies."

Charles Tilton Duncklee was born in Brighton, Mass., August 29, 1841. From September, 1861, to January, 1863, he was in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar January 21, 1863. From January to September, 1863, he was

studying in the office of Hon. D. H. Mason, 20 Court Street, Boston. In June, 1863, he was appointed justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He received his LL. B. at Commencement that year, and A. M. two years later. On September 1, 1863, he opened an office at 20 Court Street. December 27, 1866, he was married at Emmanuel Church, Boston, to Miss Sadie J. Brown, of that city. He was admitted to the New York bar, but never practised in that city, having been engaged there in mercantile pursuits, first with John G. Butler & Co., importers of wines, liquors, etc., at 19 Beaver Street. On the dissolution of that firm, November 2, 1868, the new one of Butler & Duncklee was formed, which continued the business at the same place. March 5, 1868, a daughter, Alice Josephine, was born in New York; she died January 27, 1870. June 29, 1870, a son, Charles Brown, was born in New York. August 1, 1870, Duncklee's father died at Brighton, Mass. Duncklee went out of regular business May 1, 1872, but continued to reside in New York for several years, having an office at 52 Broadway. In 1878 he returned to Massachusetts, established a home in Brookline, and resumed the practice of law at 5 Tremont Street, Boston. A son, George Woodbury, was born to him, in New York, March 2, 1874, and a daughter, Beulah, September 8, 1879, in Brookline. Duncklee has been somewhat interested in politics in recent years. He has been twice nominated for Senator in the Second Norfolk District, and in the fall of 1890 narrowly escaped a seat in the Governor's Council.

Address: 5 Tremont Street, Boston.

* **Stephen Goodhue Emerson** was born in Chester, N. H., July 17, 1838. The famous Hannah Dustin was the oldest child of Michael Emerson, one of his ancestors. He lived on his father's farm most of the time till the removal of his family to South Malden, Mass., in 1858. Later, their home was in Chelsea. He taught school at different times before and during the college course. He studied under Mr. Silas M. Moore, of Chester Academy, who first awakened in him a desire for learning; afterward, in 1855 and 1856, in Phillips Academy, Andover, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor principal. He entered college in the second term Freshman, a year and a half after finishing his preparatory course, having spent the interval teaching school and working on his father's farm.

From September, 1861, to July, 1862, he was in Andover Theological Seminary, with classmates Fiske, Snow, and Wright. July, 1862, he joined a company which was to form a part of the 35th Massachusetts; but, before being mustered in, he enlisted in Company H, 1st Massachusetts, which regiment was, when he reached it on September 4, near Alexandria, where it remained some months, taking turns with others in picket duty. On Burnside's advance on Fredericksburg, December 13, etc., he was with his regiment, which was mostly engaged in skirmishing and covered the rear when the army re-crossed the Rappahannock. At this time his cousin and comrade, Nathaniel Emerson, from Williams College, was wounded. January 18, 1863, the 1st Massachusetts started on Burnside's unfortunate "mud campaign." From the time of the return of the regiment, after this attempted forward movement, till May, it was engaged in picketing and road-building; and on May 3, 1863, Emerson was instantly killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, his regiment being then in Carr's Brigade (First), of Sickles's Corps (Third). For a long time his fate was unknown. He was reported missing, and it was hoped that he was a prisoner. A friend, sent to look for his body, if, indeed, he had fallen, could not reach the battle-field; letters were kindly answered, but elicited no information concerning him; and months passed on, till the little lingering remnant of hope in the hearts of his friends served only to keep alive the most painful anxiety. At last, late in the autumn, his parents learned that one was living who had seen Emerson fall — a comrade who was wounded and taken prisoner at that time — who reported that our classmate and another man and himself, not having heard the order to retreat, were the last to leave an advanced rifle-pit which the enemy had nearly surrounded. As they were retiring, all three were hit — Emerson by a ball which passed through his head. He fell back, gasped, and died without a struggle and without a word.

What need of last words from the lips of one whose every-day life was a preparation for another and a holier? What need of offering a prayer in his death-agony, when in health and strength he could write: "I am ready" to enter the battle. "Feel as little concerned about me as you can. Commend me to God, and I will try to commend myself to him." What need of reiterating with his last breath the patriotism which prompted him soberly and

seriously to say: "Let the war go on—let it take all it needs, until the rebellion is utterly crushed." When he used those words—for he was not wont to use words thoughtlessly—he meant, "Even if it needs my life"; and our Heavenly Father accepted the sacrifice which he so freely offered, and took him to himself.

In the summer of 1862, the gloomiest period in the struggle for the Union, several of our classmates connected with Andover Seminary were chatting together about enlisting. "Emerson, will you enlist if we will?" asked one of them of him, almost jokingly, as he joined the group. "I *have* enlisted," was his quiet reply. He had been at home a few weeks, and during that time, without awaiting the action of his associates and without making conditions, he had gone ahead and enrolled himself among the defenders of his country. Thus the first act in his career as a soldier foreshadowed the last, when he was *too far in front* to hear the order to retreat.

Emerson was dependent on his own resources for the most part in college, his father, who was in the produce commission business in Boston, having suffered serious losses in the financial crisis of 1857; but he referred to his struggles to meet his expenses as "no serious hardship; nothing which I am not better for." He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Christian Brethren, the Temperance Society, and the Phi Beta Kappa. Modesty, gentleness, fidelity, and conscientiousness were his chief characteristics, and he proved himself to possess superior ability as a scholar. In his own sketch of his life, prepared for the Class Book, he referred, with devout thanksgiving, to "a change in the inmost feelings and affections of his heart, a change toward God," which occurred in his Junior year. With this in mind, he wrote: "But I am very sanguine now about my future. It would not have been much without such an event as that spoken of above; but, with that, my purpose in life is at once clear, my success sure." This confidence sprang, not from self-sufficiency, but from the fullness of a Christian faith. He believed that "whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it"; and, from his standpoint, assuredly his confidence was justified by the event. He was, indeed, struck down in youth, before entering upon the great work to which he had consecrated his energies; but he had lived purely, nobly, bravely, a life of unassuming goodness, of firm allegiance to principle, of devotion to friends in sickness

and trouble, and of fidelity to God, country, and fellow-men. Judged by the highest standard, was not this a successful career?

Resolutions, adopted while Emerson's fate was still unknown, may be found on page 781 of the Class Book. A sketch of him by Wright is in Vol. II. of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies."

Samuel Franklin Emmons was born in Boston, March 29, 1841. He studied, five years preceding entering college, at Mr. Dixwell's school. June 26, 1861, he sailed for Europe with his mother and younger brother, in the same steamer with Farrar. They visited Great Britain, the Rhine, and Switzerland, and arrived in Paris in the autumn, intending to spend the winter in Italy. His mother being obliged to return home, however, he determined to remain in order to study the profession of mining engineering; and in January, 1862, began a course of preparation for the Paris École des Mines, which he entered as "élève étranger" November 15. With the exception of a month or two spent in Belgium and Holland in the autumn of 1863, visiting mines and foundries, he continued in this school till the latter part of May, 1864, when he passed the examinations with a rating of first among foreign students. After a geological expedition to Normandy, he went to Freiberg, Saxony, to complete his studies by a year's work there; having spent the two months before the lectures began in October in a practical course with pick and hammer in the mines, learning German among the miners.

In 1865–66 he was travelling in Europe with his mother and brother, and arrived at home in June, 1866. He received his A. M. from Harvard in that year. May 10, 1867, he sailed for San Francisco as a volunteer with the United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, organized to examine into the geology and mineral resources of the region to be opened up by the Pacific Railroad. He became afterward regularly attached to that corps as geologist, and remained with it till July 1, 1877. His last field-work in connection with that survey was a short trip with Clarence King in the Wahsatch Range, Utah, during the summer of 1873. In 1872 their acquaintance with the region of the reputed "Diamond Discovery" enabled them to investigate and expose a swindle which promised at that time to create the greatest mining excitement this country has ever known. The four years 1873–77 were spent by

the members of the surveying party in working over their collections and preparing their reports; their office being in New York, at 47 Lafayette Place. In the summer of 1874 Emmons spent three months in Europe, on survey business, consulting leading geologists, and buying valuable instruments of recent invention. In 1876 he again visited Europe, this time on private business, and on August 5 was united in marriage to Miss Weltha Anita Steeves, in London.

In the autumn of 1877 he moved with his wife to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and during the winter located a cattle-ranch, since called the War Bonnet Ranch, in the Hat Creek Basin, on the boundaries of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Dakota. He was actively occupied in the range cattle business until the winter of 1879, when he turned over the management of his interests to his nephew, B. E. Brewster. In this year all the Government geological surveys or explorations had been discontinued, and a permanent United States Geological Survey was established as a bureau of the Interior Department. Of this survey Mr. Clarence King, his old chief, was appointed director. At his request, and at considerable pecuniary sacrifice to himself, Emmons entered Government service again, and was appointed geologist-in-charge of the division of the Rocky Mountains, which included New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana. His headquarters were established at Denver; but from December, 1879, to May, 1881, he spent most of his time at Leadville, actively engaged in a study of the geology of that and the surrounding region. During the greater part of the time he had the direction of the gathering of statistics of the precious metals in his division for the tenth census, having been appointed special agent (without salary) for the purpose by General F. A. Walker.

In the summer of 1881 he removed with his wife to New York, and early in 1882 to Washington, which has since then been his home. He still retained for years his offices, laboratory, etc., at Denver, and as a rule spent the summer doing field-work or gathering facts in the West, and the winter in Washington writing or publishing his material. Most of his assistants, of whom he had five, remained in the West during the entire year. In his work of late he has devoted himself particularly to the practical application of geology, as it is generally called, believing that this is the first

duty of an official geological survey, especially among so practical a people as our own. He has endeavored, also, to gather sufficient facts of his own observation to construct a more satisfactory theory of the formation of ore-deposits than is now current.

The following are his principal publications:

1870. "Geology of Toyabe Range": United States Geological Exploration 40th parallel, Vol. III; "Mining Industry, by James D. Hague," Chap. VI, Sect. II, pp. 320–348, with geologically colored map; "Geology of Egan Cañon District": United States Geological Exploration 40th parallel, Vol. III; "Mining Industry," Chap. VI, Sect. VI, pp. 445–449.

1877. "Descriptive Geology, by Arnold Hague and S. F. Emmons": United States Geological Exploration 40th parallel, Vol. II, 850 pp., with 26 plates and atlas of 11 maps and 2 sheets of sections; "The Volcanoes of the United States Pacific Coast": Address before the American Geographical Society at New York: American Geographical Society's Journal, Vol. IX, pp. 45–65.

1882. "Abstract of a Report upon the Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Colorado": Second Annual Report Director United States Geological Survey, pp. 203–290, with geologically colored map and sections; "The Mining Work of the United States Geological Survey": American Institute Mining Engineers, Transactions, Vol. X, pp. 412–425.

1883. "Opportunities for Scientific Research in Colorado": Presidential Address: Colorado Scientific Society, Proceedings, Vol. I, pp. 1–12.

1885. "Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals": Tenth Census of the United States, Vol. XIII, by S. F. Emmons and G. F. Becker. (Submitted in 1883.)

1886. "Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Colorado": United States Geological Survey, Monograph XII, 770 pp., with 45 plates and atlas of 35 sheets of geologically colored maps and sections. (Submitted in 1885.) "The Genesis of Certain Ore-deposits": American Institute Mining Engineers, Transactions, Vol. XV, pp. 125–147; "Notes on Some Colorado Ore-deposits": Colorado Scientific Society, Proceedings, Vol. II, Part II, pp. 85–105.

1887. "Notes on the Geology of Butte, Montana": American Institute Mining Engineers, Transactions, Vol. XVI, pp. 49–62; "On the Origin of Fissure Veins": Colorado Scientific Society, Proceedings, Vol. II, Part II, pp. 187–202; "On Glaciers in the Rocky Mountains": Colorado Scientific Society, Proceedings, Vol. II, Part II, pp. 211–227.

"Preliminary Notes on the Geology of Aspen, Colorado": Colorado Scientific Society, Proceedings, Vol. II, Part II, pp. 251–277.

1888. "Structural Relations of Ore-deposits": American Institute Mining Engineers, Transactions, Vol. XVI, pp. 804–839. (Same translated by R. A. Bergier, *Revue Universelle des Mines*, tome X, 3me série, 34me ann., p. 130. Liége et Paris, 1890.)

1889. "On Orographic Movements in the Rocky Mountains": Geological Society of America, Bulletin, Vol. I, pp. 245–286.

1890. "Notes on the Gold Deposits of Montgomery County, Maryland": American Institute Mining Engineers, Transactions, Vol. XVIII, pp. 391–411.

Emmons's father died in April, 1878. His wife died in Washington, February 12, 1888. He married Miss Sophie Dallas Markoe, of Washington, daughter of the late Francis Markoe, first secretary of the National (now Smithsonian) Institution, on February 14, 1889.

We read in the Utica *Morning Herald* of February —, 1892:

> The annual $300 prize of the French Academy for the greatest scientific service done the world during 1891 was awarded to the United States Geological Survey. Major Powell returned the money, with the opinion that such a prize should go to an individual found deserving of it, rather than to a Government institution.

Major Powell did, however, accept a medal setting forth the Academy's appreciation of the work done by the Survey.

Emmons is a member of the following societies: The Geological Society of London; the Geological Society of America; the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia (honorary member); the American Institute of Mining Engineers (Vice-President); the American Society of Naturalists; the Philosophical Society of Washington; the Colorado Scientific Society (former President); and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow). In the summer of 1891 he was general secretary of the International Congress of Geologists, which held its fifth session in Washington, in August.

Emmons's address remains United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Residence: No. 1725 H Street.

* **Henry Weld Farrar** was born in Bangor, Me., April 24, 1840. He attended the Bangor High School, David Worcester principal, and fitted for college in a three years' course in Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. From June 26, 1861, to August 1, 1862, he was travelling in Europe with his mother and sister. He went out on the same steamer with Emmons, and met on the Continent several other classmates. In November, 1862, he was recruiting men in Maine for a company to be attached to the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, but did not obtain the necessary number early enough for admission into that regiment. In March, 1863, he entered the service as volunteer A. D. C. on the staff of Major-General Sedgwick. April 10 he was commissioned second lieutenant, 7th Maine; and, soon after, was made first lieutenant in the same regiment. He was taken prisoner, May 4, near Fredericksburg, and sent to Richmond, but was permitted to return to his duties, June 6, and subsequently shared in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac engaged, and also the battles and skirmishes of the Sixth Corps. After the death of General Sedgwick (who expired in Farrar's arms), he became acting A. D. C. on the staff of Major-General Wright, and later served under an appointment as his personal aide, with the rank of captain. He was brevetted major, April, 1865, and remained on the staff of General Wright till he left the service.

In November, 1865, he went to Chicago to enter business. April 29, 1867, he married Miss Laura M. Wilson, daughter of John L. Wilson, of Chicago, and returned East and engaged in business in Boston with a lead firm, Stearns & Co., and resided at Cambridge. Afterward he formed the partnership Pickering & Farrar, Brokers, 48 State Street, Boston. Then he returned to Chicago, and became one of the proprietors of the Chicago *Daily Evening Journal*, and assumed the duties of its general business manager. His wife died in November, 1876, shortly after returning from a visit to the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia. Farrar retained his connection with the *Evening Journal* till 1880. Then he engaged in some mining operations in the West, and he made a trip through several of the distant Territories, in company with some distinguished Chicagoans, a short time before his death, which occurred suddenly and with little warning at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Charles L. Wilson, 1245 Michigan Avenue, on the morning of Easter, April 17, 1881.

He appeared to have passed away without a struggle, from a stroke of apoplexy. He had returned home from the club shortly after midnight, and, after retiring, was aroused at about four o'clock by the coughing of his brother, who occupied an adjoining room. Calling out, "Can I do anything for you, old fellow?" and receiving a negative reply, he went to sleep again—to awake in another life. "Judging from the expression of his face and the position of the body, when members of the household entered his room in the morning," wrote his brother, Dr. Samuel F. Farrar, "he cannot have suffered at all. Thus he passed away as he had always wished to do." "He had frequently complained of pains in the back of his head, and there were other symptoms of occasional recurrence during the past year, which foreboded a sudden collapse of the vital force" (*Evening Journal*).

His funeral was largely attended by gentlemen prominent in social, literary, and military circles. "As a proof of how much he was always appreciated by the regular army," says his brother, "General Sheridan, who was one of his pall-bearers, asked, in the name of himself and staff, to be allowed to drape the coffin with the United States flag." His body was laid away in Rosehill Cemetery, April 20. His associates in the *Journal* establishment united in resolutions of respect, from which the following is cited: "He was a true man, a high-minded gentleman, a delightful companion, and a generous employer." The Chicago Harvard Club, of which he was the president in 1880, adopted similar resolutions, as did the Chicago Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which also draped its lodge-room in mourning for thirty days. The action taken by the Class appears on pages 807–809 of the Class Book.

Farrar was eminently social in his tastes, and was much sought after to grace festive occasions. In college he was a member of the Institute of 1770, of the Hasty Pudding Club, and of three societies less widely known. In later life he was connected with the Chicago Club (of which he was one of the charter members), and the Loyal Legion, besides the organizations already mentioned.

Joseph Emery Fiske was born in Needham (Grantville), Mass., October 23, 1839. After some years in public schools, he entered the academy in Falmouth, kept by Mr. George E. Clarke,

but he received his special preparation for college at West Newton, under Mr. N. T. Allen. From September, 1861, to July, 1862, he was in Andover Theological Seminary. August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company C (Captain Fowle), 43d Massachusetts, which was ordered to North Carolina. He was commissioned sergeant, October 7, and first sergeant, December 1. His company was for some months stationed at Beaufort, N. C., where he performed the duties of post adjutant, from December 3, 1862, to March 3, 1863. May 29, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and was soon ordered to Boston on recruiting service, where he spent the next six months, receiving promotions — to first lieutenant, August 1, and to captain, October 9. In January, 1864, he was ordered to Norfolk, Va., and there placed in command of Fort O'Rourke, from December 19, 1863, to February 13, 1864. February 19 he was transferred one and a half miles from Plymouth, N. C., to Fort Gray, built to protect the town from the ram *Albemarle*, and mounting three heavy guns. The ram succeeding in passing, however, on April 19, when the enemy, under General Hoke, were besieging Plymouth; and after General Wessels had surrendered the town, Fiske, having repulsed several assaults, was compelled to yield, and was taken prisoner, April 20. As a prisoner he passed through Tarboro', Goldsboro', Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and Macon, to Andersonville; thence back to Macon, where he was kept in a stockade prison from May 1 to July 29, when he was transferred to Savannah. On September 13, he was removed to Charleston, and kept there under the fire of his friends till October 6. Then he was taken to Columbia, S. C. When the approach of Sherman made it necessary to remove the prisoners from that place, Fiske concealed himself, with a few others, and thus escaped, February 14, 1865. Reporting for duty to General Sherman, he was assigned to General F. P. Blair's staff, and remained with him a month on merely nominal duty, until the army reached Fayetteville, N. C., when, receiving leave of absence, he took steamer for Wilmington and home.

He was honorably discharged under General Order 82, May 15, 1865; and in September he returned to Andover Theological Seminary and finished the course, but did not actively engage in the work of the ministry. June 1, 1869, he married Miss Ellen Ware, of Grantville, Mass., and on January 14, 1871, their daughter,

Ellen Ware, was born; but, after three days, on January 17, his wife died. He married Miss Abby Sawyer Hastings, of Sterling, Mass., June 5, 1872; and twin daughters, Isabella Howe and Abby Hastings, were born to them April 29, 1874, of whom the latter died on the twelfth of the following October.

Fiske has been occupied considerably in public affairs, being on the Board of Selectmen of Needham from 1873 to 1877, and on its School Committee for about five years; a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the session of 1873–74, and a member of the Senate from the Second Norfolk Senatorial District in 1876 and in 1877. In connection with the civil positions that he has held, he has prepared a variety of reports for publication. He has written a history of his town, and several biographies, besides some addresses of a military-historical character. He was instrumental in setting off the new town of Wellesley in 1881, and has been continuously since its organization the chairman of its School Committee and of its Board of Selectmen, and has usually been chosen moderator at the town meetings. His business has been chiefly the buying and selling of real estate, in which he has been reasonably successful; but during the last ten years his health has not permitted very active exertion. In 1890 his whole family visited Europe, and in 1891 they journeyed through Canada and the provinces. One of his daughters is in the Class of '92 at Wellesley College.

The house in which he and his children were born is still his home; but his address has changed from Needham to Grantville, and from Grantville to Wellesley Hills, Mass.

William Hathaway Forbes, of Milton, Mass., was born November 1, 1840. He was fitted for college in part by Mr. E. S. Dixwell and later by Mr. H. L. Patten. He left college during the first term Junior. In 1860 he was in business in Boston. December 26, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant Company E, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, and served in South Carolina till July, 1862; afterward with the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted to first lieutenant, August 16, 1862; and on January 1, 1863, to captain; and was made major of the Third Battalion, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, June 20, 1863. Having been taken by a party under Mosby, at Aldie, Va., July 6, 1864, he was held as a prisoner

of war till December 10 of that year. Nevertheless, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, October 18. He was honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

He married Miss Edith Emerson, daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, Mass., October 3, 1865, and was engaged in active business in Boston till 1887; for a number of years with J. M. Forbes & Co., 36 City Exchange. He made a trip to California in the summer of 1871. He received A. B. by vote of the corporation of Harvard College in 1872, and spent the spring and summer of that year in Europe. Children: Ralph Emerson, born July 10, 1866; Edith, born October 28, 1867; William Cameron, born May 21, 1870; John Murray, born August 27, 1871 (died August 26, 1888); Edward Waldo, born July 16, 1873; Waldo Emerson, born February 28, 1879; Ellen Randolph, born October 28, 1880 (died March 30, 1881); and Alexander, born May 14, 1882. In 1887 Forbes resigned the presidency of the Bell Telephone Co., which he had held for eight years or more; but he has been since that date a member of the Executive Committee of that company, and a director in several other companies. He has been interested in building up the Milton Academy, and for some years has been president of its Board of Trustees, as the successor of Mr. James Robbins.

His residence continues to be in Milton, Mass., and he has an office in the Sears Building in Boston.

Minot Gardner Gage was born in Haverhill, Mass., September 11, 1840. He studied in the Westborough High School, Mr. Stone principal; and afterward under Mr. Allen, in West Newton. After graduation he taught an academy in Bolton, Mass., for a year. July 19, 1865, he graduated from the Harvard Divinity School; and on March 14, 1866, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Unitarian church in Nashua, N. H., the scene of his father's first pastorate. In April, 1867, he made a trip to Havana for his health. January 7, 1870, he assumed the pastorate of a Unitarian church in Gloucester, Mass.; and in June of that year he married Miss Ellena Boutwell, of Nashua. He resigned his Gloucester pastorate after eight years, on account of ill health, and, although frequently preaching, he has not undertaken the duties of a pastorate since the close of the year 1878. He was for more than five

years on the School Board of Gloucester, and at one time was chaplain of the 8th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He has two boys—Walter Boutwell, born April 21, 1872, and Harold Minot, born July 24, 1874. For a number of years Gage has lived in Nashua, being compelled, however, on account of ill health, to spend a part of the winters in the South. A paper from his pen on "Francis of Assisi" appeared in the *Christian Examiner* in 1865, and one on "Tennyson" in the *Religious Magazine* in 1890. He has written to various New England newspapers occasional articles from the South. His son, Walter B., is now at Harvard in the Class of '94, and is prominent both in athletics and in scholarship.

Address: Nashua, N. H.

Wendell Phillips Garrison was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., June 4, 1840. He attended Boston public schools—the Quincy, under Mr. John D. Philbrick; the Dwight, under Messrs. James A. Page and George B. Hyde; from 1852 to 1857 he was in the Public Latin School, Mr. Francis Gardner principal. In the summer of 1859 he walked with Ritchie 286 miles from Sterling, Mass., through the western counties of the State; and two years later he made a pedestrian tour over much of the same track with his younger brother. From September 28 to October 14, 1861, he served as temporary editor of the *Pine and Palm* newspaper, Boston, James Redpath, proprietor, in the interest of colored emigration from the United States to Hayti. From November, 1861, to July, 1862, he was teaching private pupils in Boston. In the summer of 1862 he took a trip on foot, in charge of three lads, among the White Mountains and the lakes emptying into the Androscoggin; and for the school year following was occupied as a private tutor. July 13, 1863, he was drafted, but, conscientious scruples forbidding him to serve in the army, he paid commutation money. In July and August, 1863, he enjoyed an excursion in Pennsylvania with his younger brother and two of his friends, visiting Gettysburg five weeks after the battle. In November and December, 1863, he lectured for the American Anti-Slavery Society in eastern and central New York. From January 4 to 11, 1864, he served as bookkeeper for Mr. John H. Stephenson, Boston, but on February 1 joined, at the invitation of Mr. Theodore Tilton, the

editorial staff of the New York *Independent*. June 10, 1865, he left the *Independent* office and assumed the duties of assistant editor of *The Nation*, and has continued to discharge them ever since.

December 6, 1865, he was married to Lucy McKim, only daughter of James Miller and Sarah A. McKim, of Philadelphia, at the church of and by the Rev. W. H. Furness. In June, 1866, they made their home with the wife's parents in Llewellyn Park, Orange, New Jersey, which is still Garrison's residence. Mrs. Garrison died there, May 11, 1877, as did her father, June 13, 1874, and her mother, January 9, 1891. There were born the three children, viz., Lloyd McKim, May 4, 1867 (A. B., Harvard, '88; LL. B., Harvard, '91, and member of the New York bar, April, 1892); Philip McKim, September 28, 1869 (A. B., Harvard, '90, till recently engaged in railroad business in Chicago); Katherine McKim, May 10, 1873 (in Smith College, Class of '95). His father died May 24, 1879; his mother, January 25, 1876.

He published in 1872 a genealogy of the Benson family of Newport, R. I. (his mother's); in the same year a translation of Prof. J. B. Fonssagrives's "Le Livret Maternel," under the title of "The Mother's Register," a health-record for children; in 1879, through Harper & Brothers, a child's book, "What Mr. Darwin saw in his Voyage round the World in the Ship *Beagle*"; in 1887, through D. Lothrop & Co., "Bedside Poetry," a compilation intended to be a "Parents' Assistant in Moral Discipline"; and, in conjunction with his brother, Francis J. Garrison, through The Century Co., 1885–89, the "Life of William Lloyd Garrison," in four volumes. He has also edited a volume, privately printed at the De Vinne Press, New York, 1891, "In Memoriam, Sarah A. McKim, 1813–91." He has contributed occasionally to the magazines, the following articles among others: "Free Produce among the Quakers" (*Atlantic*, October, 1868); "Thomas Bewick" (*Harper's*, September, 1877); "Rousseau as a Musician" (*Harper's*, January, 1879); "Practical Politics" (*New Princeton Review*, March, 1883); and "The Reform of the Senate" (*Atlantic*, August, 1891). Also, "The Vision of Abraham Lincoln," the first poem published under our classmate's name (*Harper's*, April, 1885), and two other sonnets—all reprinted in Crandall's "Representative Sonnets by American Poets," Boston, 1891. His son Lloyd has published a

volume of poems, "Ballads of Harvard, and Other Verses," Cambridge, 1891, for the title-page of which Hopkinson's son designed a vignette.

Garrison assisted in forming in 1870 a New England Society in Orange, N. J., of which he served as secretary for ten years; and he has been for four years a trustee of the public schools of West Orange. He was active in the effort made in 1883–84 to reconstruct the Harvard Board of Overseers in favor of the abolition of compulsory prayers.

He spent June and July, 1884, in a trip to Europe, with his brother-in-law, Henry Villard, visiting England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium. On the voyage out, in the Cunarder *Aurania*, they struck on the coast of Ireland in a fog, and narrowly escaped going to the bottom.

March 5, 1891, he married Mrs. Annie Catherine McKim Dennis, a cousin and adopted sister of his first wife.

Business address: *Evening Post* Office, 208 Broadway (or P. O. box 794), New York.

* **William Yates Gholson** was born in Pontotoc, Miss., March 11, 1842. He studied first under Mr. Joseph Herron, afterward under Mr. E. S. Brooks, in Cincinnati, O., which became his home in 1845. He entered the Class in the second term Freshman. After graduation, he tried to enter the Military Academy at West Point; but, Congress not enlarging the Academy as was expected, he began the study of law with his father, Judge William Yates Gholson, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, paying also considerable attention to the languages and philosophy. Immediately, in answer to the President's call for 300,000 volunteers, in July, 1862, he obtained permission of the Governor of Ohio to raise a regiment of Germans, and opened the first recruiting-office in Cincinnati under the new call. He was commissioned first lieutenant 106th Ohio, July 16, and captain, Company A, July 24, having Julius Dexter, of the Class of '60, as his first lieutenant. While the regiment was at Camp Dennison, the enemy made a feint on Cincinnati, and the 106th was hastily ordered into Kentucky on the night of September 3, first to Tunnel Batteries, near Covington, then to Louisville; then, in October, to South Frankfort, where, while de-

tailed as captain of the provost guard, Gholson arrested his brigadier-general on a charge of horse-stealing.

On the ten days' forced march to Bowling Green, Gholson acted as brigade-adjutant; and was made senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff, October 26. On November 9 his brigade, the Thirty-ninth of the Fourteenth Corps, was ordered to Glasgow, Ky., thence to Hartsville, Tenn., where, owing to lack of precautions on the part of Acting Brigadier-General Moore, it was surprised by a slightly superior force under John Morgan, at daylight, December 7. The 106th, on the left, broke early in the fight—Gholson, then acting assistant adjutant-general, vainly striving to rally them. He then hurried to the right, where, gallantly leading the 104th Illinois, which seems alone to have fought bravely, he fell from his horse, killed instantly, bearing three wounds, two in his head, and the third made by a Minié ball which passed through his heart. His body was stripped of cap, boots, overcoat, sword, and revolver, but was sent home in good preservation, and, on December 12, 1862, after a strictly private funeral, was committed to the family lot in Spring Grove Cemetery.

As we recall to mind him who thus early gave his life for his country, and picture him as he once was among us, we feel assured that he must have made a good officer. His bearing was soldierly; there was dignity in his whole appearance; and, more than this, he had that self-respect which always elicits the respect of others. In the sincere conviction that the Government ought to proclaim and act upon an anti-slavery purpose, he declined taking up arms till it should do so; but when the pressing need of more men came, he could hold back no longer, and threw himself with all enthusiasm into the work.

His remarkable independence of character was again shown by his refusal to accept without question hereditary doctrinal opinions, and by his efforts, through reading and reflection, to settle the great problems at the foundation of all religion. However we may differ from his conclusions, we find something lofty in his mind's demand for thorough investigation; and, as we see him, with high purposes, earnestly pursuing his studies, and recoiling from contact with those who, by their low vices, disgraced themselves and the country they pretended to serve, and putting to shame the incompetency and pusillanimity around him on that last sad day by a glorious ex-

ample of efficiency and bravery, our hearts swell with proud recollection of his many virtues, and melt with tender regrets at his early death.

Garrison's words concerning him were well chosen:

> He was by nature ardent and aspiring, of independent thought and active conscience. His intelligent patriotism demanded a country worthy of a sacrifice; and if at last he did not find it, it will hasten into being sooner because he fell evoking it. In his death he bequeathed a conspicuous example of courage in the midst of general incapacity and cowardice, and left no room for his many friends to grieve but for their loss alone (*Boston Liberator*).

There was good blood in Gholson's veins, and he proved himself not unworthy of a distinguished ancestry. Through his grandmother, Ann (Yates) Gholson, he traced his lineage back to the William Yates who was president of the College of William and Mary, and whose son, William Yates, Jr., was a colonel in the Revolution. Through his mother, Elvira (Wright) Gholson, he was descended from Hon. Daniel Wright, Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi (her father), and from Captain Daniel Wright (her grandfather), who was an officer in the Revolution.

In college Gholson was a member of the Institute of 1770, of the Hasty Pudding Club, and of two secret societies. The resolutions adopted by the Class soon after his death may be found on page 779 of the Class Book. A sketch of him by Garrison is in Vol. II of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies."

James Fortescue Giffen was born in St. Martinsville, parish of St. Martin, in the "Attakapas," Louisiana, June 11, 1839. In 1847 the family removed to New Orleans, La., and he attended first a public school, then a private school under Mr. James M. Saunders. From 1854 to 1858 he was at Burlington College, N. J., under Bishop Doane, and he entered our Class in the first term Sophomore. He left Boston, June 13, 1861, for New Orleans, via Louisville, Ky. Soon after arriving at home, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Company, Washington Artillery Battalion of New Orleans, and took part, during the various campaigns, in the following general engagements, besides skirmishes, etc.: Shiloh,

Farmersville, Perryville, Murfreesboro', Jackson, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, the battles around Atlanta; Franklin, Nashville, and Spanish Fort. He was slightly wounded in the side at Shiloh with a Minié ball, in the foot at Kennesaw with a spherical case-shot, in the head at Atlanta with a piece of shell, and very seriously through the shoulder at Spanish Fort, near Mobile. Mumford found his father's house in New Orleans confiscated to the United States.

Soon after the end of the war he engaged in business, under the style of Giffen & Co., importers of foreign and domestic hardware, 26 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La., in which he continued till 1874. From that date to 1876 he was the general agent of the St. Louis Life Insurance Co., with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., where he resided two years. He spent the years 1876–78 on the Belle Alliance sugar-plantation, belonging to his father-in-law, in St. James's parish, part of which domain is the celebrated "Grande Pointe" which Cable has described in "Bonaventure." Giffen then became the secretary of the Louisiana Sugar-Planters' Association, with headquarters at 24 Baronne Street, New Orleans; which position he held till the spring of 1885. In the autumn of that year he was appointed by President Cleveland assistant appraiser of merchandise for the port of New Orleans, and was performing the duties of that office when Wright called upon him and shared his hospitality in May, 1889.

He married, September 27, 1869, Miss Louise Elizabeth Wallis, daughter of John S. Wallis, President of the Louisiana Sugar-Refining Co., and a member of the Maryland Wallis family. Their children (all natives of New Orleans) are: Louise, born September 22, 1870; Lilian, born October 13, 1873; and Wallis, born November 29, 1886. His daughters have spent much of the last two years in travelling with their grandfather. In 1890 they visited Europe; in 1891 they made the tour of the Great Northwest and the Pacific Slope; and this year they are going around the globe, visiting Japan, China, India, Egypt, etc.

Besides his city residence, Giffen has a summer home at one of the Gulf Coast resorts not far away. He has been continued in office by President Harrison, and his address is still United States Appraiser's Office, New Orleans, La.

Daniel Dudley Gilbert was born in Brattleboro, Vt., December 23, 1838. In 1840 the family removed to Boston, and he went through the Phillips Grammar School and the Public Latin School in that city. From July, 1861, to March, 1862, he studied medicine with H. G. Clark, M. D., Boston. March 27, 1862, he was appointed Medical Cadet, U. S. A., and attached to the staff of Major-General Franklin, as assistant to the medical director of the Sixth Corps, from July 6 to September 15, the day after the battle of South Mountain. The rest of his service as medical cadet was rendered in hospitals at Washington, Frederick, Md., and Alexandria. November 11, 1862, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N., and being immediately ordered before the Naval Medical Board in Philadelphia, as a candidate for the position of assistant surgeon in the regular corps, was successful, receiving his commission January 25, 1863. From January to July, 1863, he was stationed in the United States Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., then on board U. S. S. *Maratanza*, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, off Wilmington, N. C. He received his A. M. in course. He resigned his commission as assistant surgeon, U. S. N., August 16, 1864.

On the 28th of the following November, after attending a course at the Berkshire Medical College, he took the degree of M. D. January 14, 1865, he married Miss Amelia A. Stebbins, daughter of Isaac Stebbins, of Chelsea, Mass., and soon commenced to practice at 112 Concord Street, Boston, and received an appointment as a district physician to the Boston Dispensary. February 20, 1867, his son Daniel Stebbins was born, but his name was afterward changed to Daniel Dudley, Jr. His daughter Amelia Gertrude was born December 27, 1869, and died August 18, 1870. His son Stewart Dudley, born August 21, 1872, died October 28, 1873; a daughter, Mary Stewart, was born October 8, 1874; another, Amelia Ridgway, October 24, 1878; and a third son, Isaac Stebbins, July 16, 1882. Gilbert has served on the Boston School Committee, has been medical examiner for Dorchester, and is a member of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Boston City Hospital staff, as physician to the City Hospital Convalescent Home in Dorchester.

Since 1867 his residence and office have been on Boston Street, Upham's Corner, Dorchester District, Boston; and this is his post-office address.

Ezra Palmer Gould was born in Boston, February 27, 1841. His early education was obtained in the public schools — the Quincy School, then the Latin School, from 1852 to 1855, then two years at the Roxbury Latin School, under Mr. Buck. October 18, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, 24th Massachusetts, Colonel T. G. Stevenson (afterward brigadier-general, and killed in Virginia). He was soon made corporal. In December his regiment was ordered to Annapolis. January 9, 1862, they sailed in the *Guide*, as a part of General Foster's brigade, on Burnside's expedition, and suffered, with the rest, in the memorable storm off Cape Hatteras. Their transport getting aground, the 24th did not participate actively in the battle of Roanoke Island, but on April 14 formed the extreme right of the line in the battle of Newberne. The next nine months were spent there, with occasional expeditions and some picket duty. June 5 they were in action at Tranter's Creek, near Washington, N. C. Gould was sick much of the time while at Newberne. In September, he received news of the death of his brother, killed at Antietam. The 24th started for South Carolina, January 27, 1863, and landed on St. Helena Island, February 9. There, and on Seabrook and James and Morris Islands, picketing and fortifying occupied the time till August, including some more exciting work before Fort Wagner. August 25, Gould was detailed as clerk in the adjutant-general's office, where he remained till commissioned, December 25, through the unsolicited kindness of Colonel N. P. Hallowell, second lieutenant in the 55th Massachusetts, then on Folly Island. Having received notice of his appointment as captain in the 59th Massachusetts, on March 4, 1864, he sailed for home. The 59th left for the Army of the Potomac on April 26, and on May 6, being then in the First Division (General Stevenson's) of the Ninth Corps, was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, and within an hour Gould was wounded. The ball took off the little finger of his left hand, passed along the forearm, and struck a likeness on his breast. Returning to duty after a short furlough, he took command of his regiment after the battle which followed the explosion of the mine before Petersburg, being the senior officer present. August 20, 1864, he was engaged with his Corps (the Ninth) in supporting the Fifth Corps at the Weldon Railroad. From the middle of September to the middle of December he was incapacitated for service by an injury received

from a horse's treading on his foot. On his return to the regiment, he was mustered in as major (December 16, 1864), on a commission received several months before. At this date his brigade — the Third of the First Division — was on both sides of Fort Stedman, where they engaged with the enemy, February 25, 1865. The Ninth Corps took no part in the battles which succeeded the final attack on Petersburg on April 1. From the early part of February to the end of the war, Gould was in command of his regiment. In May they came to Washington, and on July 1 were consolidated with the 57th Massachusetts and numbered 57th.

They were mustered out August 1, 1865, and in September Gould entered the Baptist Theological Institution at Newton, Massachusetts. Immediately upon graduating from it in 1868, he accepted the professorship in that seminary made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hackett — the chair of New Testament Literature and Interpretation. September 1, 1868, he married Miss Jenny M. Stone, of Cambridge, and on August 21, 1869, their son, Herbert Shelton, was born. Gould spent the vacation of 1875 in Europe. His daughter, Edith Parker, was born May 6, 1876. He kept his professorship till 1882, when his connection with the Institution was severed on the ground that suspicion had gone abroad that he held and taught unsound opinions, to the detriment of the school. He remained in Newton Centre a year, then spent a year in Cambridge, engaged in writing; and in August, 1884, he became the pastor of the Berean Baptist Church in Burlington, Vt., where he remained some four years. Resigning this charge, he studied for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained as a presbyter in that communion in February, 1891. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1891. During his residence in Newton Centre he published a variety of articles in the Baptist magazines, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Andover Review*, and the *Journal of the Exegetical Society*, and a Commentary on I and II Corinthians. He is now Professor of New Testament Interpretation in the Episcopal Divinity School at Philadelphia.

Residence and address: 4813 Regent street, Philadelphia.

***James Reeve Gould** was born March 14, 1841. He entered Yale, September, 1857, and Harvard, September, 1859, being fitted for the latter by Mr. E. H. Abbot. He entered the army

before the Class graduated, sailing with Brigadier-General Vielé, as personal aide (rank, first lieutenant 46th New York), on the Sherman expedition to South Carolina and Georgia; and went through the campaign on the Savannah which ended with the surrender of Fort Pulaski. In May, 1862, he was transferred to the staff of Brigadier-General Benham, and served with him during the campaign of James Island. July 3, 1862, in obedience to orders from General Hunter, he reported at Norfolk, Va. On the next morning he was sent into North Carolina, through the canal and sounds, with the order that brought Burnside up to help McClellan. July 14, 1862, Gould was appointed additional aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain. He was provost-marshal of Portsmouth, Va.; assistant provost of Norfolk; acting assistant adjutant-general; and for a year assistant commissary of musters. March 17, 1864, he was appointed chief mustering and disbursing officer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; but, at his own request, General Butler suspended the order.

In August, 1864, he resigned his commission, with the expectation of going into business. July 19, 1865, he received his master's degree at Harvard. After resigning his commission in the army, his business led him to visit and stop for a time in nearly every one of the States and Territories lying west of the Mississippi. In 1869 he was settled in Virginia City, Nev., in charge of the Union Mill Mining Co., Comstock Lode. In 1870 he returned East, and became treasurer of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Co.; office, 95 Liberty Street, New York. He died in San Francisco, Cal., August 3, 1872.

His death was, in the judgment of his friends, traceable directly to malarial fevers contracted while he was in the army, and recurring at intervals thereafter till the end came. He travelled extensively in the West and on the Pacific Coast, seeking relief. Indeed, after a year's residence in Virginia City he thought himself quite restored, but the fever attacked him again at the East, and soon a cough began to trouble him. In November, 1870, he again sought the dry air of the Far West, and early in 1871 he tried a voyage to the Sandwich Islands. During his return trip, on an overcrowded steamer, he suffered from pleurisy. In the summer he visited New York on business, then returned to San Francisco and went to Santa Barbara, hoping for benefit from its climate; but

in vain. His protracted struggle for health was destined to be unsuccessful, and his body rests in Lone Mountain Cemetery. At the meeting of the Class, held on Commencement Day, June 25, 1873, appropriate resolutions were adopted. They were prepared by Bigelow, and may be found on page 797 of the Class Book.

The exactions of the war keyed many a life to a higher pitch than seemed natural to it. Good-natured and genial, somewhat careless and disinclined to study, Gould apparently found nothing in college to spur him on to his best endeavors. But one who looks at his army record sees in his various rapid promotions to posts of greater and greater responsibility evidence that he possessed superior executive ability and efficiency. The strong and capable man was there, though student years presented to view only the easy-going youth. The very life that undermined his physical strength, invigorated him mentally. That which marred him, made him.

Frank Warren Hackett was born in Congress Street, Portsmouth, N. H., April 11, 1841. He studied at the public schools of Portsmouth and at the private school of Mr. Israel Kimball. In April, 1856, he entered Phillips Academy, Exeter (Dr. Gideon L. Soule principal), where he was head monitor during the "advanced" year; and he entered Harvard first term Sophomore, rooming first with Senter, and the last two years with May. From September, 1861, to March, 1862, he was teaching at Barnard Academy, South Hampton, N. H., and at the same time making a beginning of the study of law; continuing it from March to September in the office of his father, Hon. William H. Y. Hackett, at Portsmouth. July 2, he was appointed justice of the peace for Rockingham County.

In September, 1862, he was commissioned acting assistant paymaster in the navy, ordered to the U. S. S. *Miami*, Captain Robert Townsend, of the North Atlantic squadron, and joined the vessel off Newport News, Va., where she was employed in picket duty. In November the *Miami* took Rear-Admiral Lee to the sounds of North Carolina, and remained in those waters at Roanoke Island, Washington, Plymouth, etc. While lying off Plymouth, in Roanoke River, the *Miami* was attacked about 3 A. M. on April 19, 1864, by the ironclad ram *Albemarle*. Lieutenant-Commander Charles W.

Flusser, of the *Miami*, fired with his own hand a nine-inch gun depressed at the ram. A piece of the shell rebounded from the iron sides of the *Albemarle*, and instantly killed him. The *Miami's* consort, the *Southfield*, was sunk, and the *Miami* compelled to steam down the river, leaving General Hoke of the Confederate forces to complete the capture of Plymouth. On the fifth of May following, the *Miami*, under command of Acting-Lieutenant French, in company with other gunboats, fought the *Albemarle* in the open sound. The *Miami* was struck three times, but the ironclad was compelled to retreat into the Roanoke. In July the *Miami* returned to James River. On her way to City Point, August 3, she had an engagement at Wilcox's Landing with a battery, and suffered the loss of one or two men, but silenced the battery. Hackett was setting out in a boat for City Point, a mile or two distant, when a terrific explosion occurred there — a barge of fixed ammunition blowing up — a scene from the river never to be forgotten.

In September he was detached, and while at Portsmouth decided to resign, which he did and resumed the study of law, going to Philadelphia in November and entering the office of Benjamin H. Brewster, subsequently Attorney-General of the United States. He lived part of the winter with Chauncey. Returning home in May, 1865, he studied with his father until September, when he entered the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar of Rockingham County, N. H., at Exeter, in January, 1866; and in the following November was admitted to the Suffolk (Mass.) bar. He at first opened an office in the granite building, corner of Court Street and Court Square, Boston, known as the Tudor Building; but afterward removed to Barristers' Hall. For reasons of health he spent the winter of 1870–71 in Minneapolis, Minn., and while there contributed to newspapers and periodicals, and delivered a lecture at Minneapolis and St. Paul — subject, "Hoaxes." In the spring of 1871, joined by Chauncey at Omaha, he made a trip to California. Having a letter of introduction to Brigham Young, they met him on the train going through the valley, and had the benefit of his pointing out objects of interest, with historical allusions, as they rode along. In the autumn Hackett returned to Minnesota, with the view of opening a law office at St. Paul, but, on arriving there, concluded to spend the winter in out-of-door

life. Early in January, through the kindness of Beaman, he was invited to go with Caleb Cushing to Geneva as his private secretary. Accepting this position, he sailed with General Cushing and Beaman in February, stayed in Paris till June, and then went to Geneva. After the *Alabama* Claims Commission had ended its work, Hackett travelled for a while, chiefly in England and Scotland, and returned home in November in the steamer with Charles Francis Adams.

Largely from considerations of climate, he removed to Washington, D. C., and opened a law office there, where he is still engaged in the general practice of law, at No. 486 Louisiana Avenue, but retains a residence at Portsmouth, in which city or its vicinity he usually spends his summers. He was representative from Portsmouth in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1877, serving on the Committees on the Judiciary and Library. He was married at Geneva, N. Y., April 21, 1880, to Ida Forrest, youngest daughter of Thomas Tingey Craven, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., and Emily Henderson Craven, of Geneva. They kept house at 730 21st Street, N. W., Washington, where was born a son (Chauncey Craven), May 20, 1881. In 1884 Hackett built a house at 1418 M Street, and removed to it in October of that year. He is always glad to welcome a classmate there. A second son, William Henry Young, was born at Kittery Point, Maine, August 14, 1886. Hackett's father (whose name this son bears) died August 9, 1878, in his 78th year. His mother (Olive Pickering) died at Portsmouth, February 27, 1888, in her 89th year.

Our classmate has been for several years an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and an honorary member of the Maine Historical Society. Since 1878, he has been a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and occasionally has contributed to the *Historical and Genealogical Register*. For some ten years he has been secretary of the Church Orphanage, Washington, and one of its Board of Trustees. He has published "The Geneva Award Acts, with Notes and References to Decisions of the Court of Commissioners of *Alabama* Claims," Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1882 (pp. 207); and has written a privately printed "Memoir of William H. Y. Hackett, with Selections from his Writings," Portsmouth, 1879 (pp. 156); also, "Portsmouth Records, 1645–1656: Being a Copy of the First Thirty-Five Pages of the

Earliest Town Book, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with Notes," privately printed at Portsmouth (pp. 76); and he is engaged in preparing a monograph upon "Samuel Maverick" (1602–1675?), to be printed with Maverick's writings by the Prince Society, Boston.

Address: 486 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Albert Hale was born in Newburyport, Mass., September 13, 1839, and fitted for college at the Brown High School in that city. He injured his knee while lifting in the gymnasium, in the Junior year. From January, 1862, to April, 1864, he was principal of the High School in Fairhaven, Mass. May 5, 1864, he entered upon his duties as principal of the Girls' High School in Newburyport — the oldest school of its kind in the State. He received his A. M. in course. December 2, 1865, he left the High School in Newburyport, and was for some time employed in Boston and Cambridge as a private tutor, holding the position of proctor, Harvard University. August 18, 1869, he married Miss Katharine Davenport Wood, of Newburyport. Their children are Katharine Wood, born in Jamaica Plain, August 22, 1870, died in Nonquit, June 26, 1883; Albert, born in Jamaica Plain, April 19, 1872; Lillian, born in Dedham, July 13, 1881; and Thomas May, born in Dedham, April 7, 1887. In September, 1866, he was appointed a teacher in the English High School of Boston, where he remained about seventeen years. In September, 1883, he opened a private school to fit boys for the Institute of Technology, at 18 Boylston Place, Boston. In June, 1888, he changed his location to 5 Otis Place, where he occupies the best-lighted and best-ventilated school-house he ever saw. He has been fairly successful, and now fits boys not only for the Institute of Technology, but also for Harvard on the new requirements, which permit the omission of Greek.

From 1869 to 1872 he resided in Jamaica Plain; but in 1872 he moved to Dedham. He has belonged to the Massachusetts Reform Club since the date of its organization, and is a member of the Unitarian Club of Boston. He has also been for many years a trustee of the Dedham Public Library.

Residence: Dedham, Mass. Address during the school year: 5 Otis Place, Boston.

Norwood Penrose Hallowell was born in Philadelphia, April 13, 1839. Before entering Harvard he studied two years in Haverford College. From April 25 to June 10, 1861, he was in the Fourth Battalion New England Guards (infantry), Major Thomas G. Stevenson, stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. He passed the closing examination with the Class, and on Class Day delivered the oration, which, unfortunately for us, he has destroyed. June 10 he was commissioned first lieutenant, Company H, Captain J. C. Putnam, 20th Massachusetts, Colonel William R. Lee. He left the camp of instruction at Readville, Mass., with his regiment, September 4, and was engaged in the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21. He was commissioned captain, Company D, November 26, was engaged at the siege of Yorktown, was under fire at West Point, in action at Fair Oaks and at Savage's Station, and was wounded slightly in the side at Glendale. He was present at the battle of Malvern Hill, and subsequently took part in a reconnaissance from Harrison's Landing to that place; was in the third line of battle at Chantilly; and at Antietam, September 17, 1862, was severely wounded in the left arm, and continued an invalid during the following winter. April 17, 1863, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 54th Massachusetts, Colonel Robert G. Shaw; and on May 30, at the request of Governor Andrew, he accepted the colonelcy of the 55th Massachusetts, the second Massachusetts colored regiment. Arriving in Newberne, N. C., July 25, direct from camp at Readville, Mass., he was ordered to proceed with his regiment to South Carolina, and on August 5 encamped on the northern end of Folly Island, Charleston Harbor. The 55th was engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, and was among the first to enter it on the morning after its evacuation.

Hallowell tendered his resignation in consequence of health impaired by the wound received at Antietam, and was honorably discharged November 2, 1863. From January to June, 1864, he was employed in the commission house of Watts, Crane & Co., New York; and on June 1 formed a copartnership with his brother, Richard P. Hallowell, for the transaction of the wool-brokerage business in that city, at 35 Broadway. May 1, 1866, the firm of Hallowell Bros. dissolved, and was reorganized under the style of Hallowell, Prescott & Co., for the transaction of the wool

and cotton commission business at the same address. During an emergency at Swarthmore College, Delaware County, Pa., our classmate filled for a few weeks the chair of history in that institution. January 27, 1868, he married Miss Sarah Wharton Haydock, of New York city. Their children are: Anna Norwood, born March 20, 1871; Robert Haydock, born June 30, 1873; Norwood Penrose, born July 3, 1875; John White, born December 24, 1878; Esther Fisher, born March 21, 1881; and Susan Morris, born December 19, 1883. On June 1, 1869, Hallowell removed from New York to 144 Congress Street, Boston, for the transaction of a wool-brokerage and commission business in his own name; and he has continued in this business to the present time, changing his location, however, to 17 Doane Street, to 9 Federal Court, to 137 Federal Street, and to 102 Federal Street. He served on the Bartlett Memorial Committee, and was chief marshal at Commencement, 1886 (our twenty-fifth anniversary). His interest in the welfare of the colored people is unabated, and he has done much for their elevation through the agency of schools. He is president of the National Bank of Commerce, Sears Building, Boston. His residence since 1869 has been in West Medford.

Business address: National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

Joseph Bradford Hardon was born in Attleborough, Mass., March 31, 1834. In 1841 the family removed to Martinsburg, Va. He taught school in Virginia in 1852. From 1853 for several years he was a clerk with Messrs. Plimpton, Stephenson & Co., of Boston. From January to July, 1857, he studied with Mr. Hunt of Newton Centre. For two years from September, 1861, he was first assistant master in the High School for boys in Portland, Me. In September, 1863, the Boys' and Girls' High Schools having been united, he received the appointment of assistant master in the new school thus formed, and retained this position till June 3, 1864, when he resigned it in order to enter, as clerk, the store of Hallowell Brothers, 35 Broadway, New York city. In July, 1865, he resigned his clerkship with Hallowell, Prescott & Co., in order to accept the place of bookkeeper with Burr Brothers & Co., 76 Franklin Street, Boston. He remained with this firm and their successors, Burr, Taft & Co., till they closed their business in 1874. He entered the firm of C. A. Browning & Co., importers and job-

bers of millinery goods, at the time of its organization, February 1, 1875, at first in Summer Street, Boston, afterward at 32 Franklin Street, and he is still with that firm.

He received his A. M. in 1870. He married, June 29, 1876, Miss Alison Nisbet Cleveland, daughter of the late Professor Charles D. Cleveland of Philadelphia. Their children are: Cleveland, born April 14, 1877; Frances, born February 27, 1879; and Joseph Bradford, born November 18, 1880. Hardon's residence since September, 1876, has been on Greenough Avenue, Jamaica Plain.

Business address: 32 Franklin Street, Boston.

Alpheus Holmes Hardy was born in Boston, March 14, 1840. He attended the Adams School, Boston, from 1848 to 1851; Mr. D. B. Tower's Latin School from 1852 to 1855; and Phillips Academy, Andover, from 1855 to 1857. In vacations he visited Charleston, S. C., Washington, D. C., Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and in 1853 made a voyage to Malaga. From August, 1861, to September, 1862, he was in his father's office, Alpheus Hardy & Co., 181 State Street, Boston. August 26, 1862, he married Miss Mary Caroline Sumner, daughter of the late Captain Charles Sumner, of Dedham, Mass. September 11 he was elected first lieutenant, Company E, 45th Massachusetts, and served in that capacity in North Carolina till the regiment returned home in the latter part of June, 1863; participating in engagements at Kingston and Whitehall, and being present at the action near Goldsboro'. At Kingston his regiment suffered severely. He was taken sick after his return from North Carolina, but on October 14, 1863, sailed with his wife for Bombay, India, via Liverpool, to enter the house of Stearns, Hobart & Co. He was very happily situated there, dwelling some eighteen months in a pleasant bungalow near the city of Bombay. In March, 1865, he went to Suez with the first full cargo of cotton ever shipped via the isthmus to Liverpool. They narrowly escaped destruction by fire at sea, the cotton becoming ignited, and burning a whole afternoon before the flames could be subdued. He spent three weeks in Egypt, transacting business, and visiting places of interest, among others the great pyramids, and, returning to Bombay, he started from that city for home with his family, June 9, at the beginning of the southwest monsoon; but they encountered a cyclone and were compelled to

put back, and reached Bombay just afloat, after being storm-tossed for sixteen days. Setting out again July 12, they reached Suez on the 28th, and, though detained ten days in Egypt, in the midst of the cholera, finally (August 22) arrived in England, whence they soon took passage for home.

January 1, 1866, he became a partner in the firm of Alpheus Hardy & Co., 181 State Street, Boston, in the Mediterranean trade. In the winter of 1869–70 he visited Sicily, Egypt (for the third time), the Suez Canal, and Syria. In Syria he took a very pleasurable trip in the saddle to the ruins of Baalbec and to Damascus, Jerusalem, and the coast country north as far as Beirut. On his return he spent a month in the seaports and most interesting inland cities of Spain. In 1873 his father retired from the firm, and its style was changed to Alpheus H. Hardy & Co. His office was for some years at 127 State Street, then at 30 Central Street, but has been for twelve years or more in the Sears Building. His father died August 7, 1887. Hardy was vice-president of the Boston Board of Trade in 1881, and its president in 1884; and president of the Commercial Club of Boston from September, 1888, to September, 1890. He has also been secretary of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts since January, 1889. He was elected a trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover (including the Theological Seminary), in 1886, and its treasurer in 1889; and he is also treasurer of several business corporations. These duties, together with the administration of various trusts, have occupied his time since his retirement from active business, July 1, 1890. He spent the spring of 1883, and also a part of the winter of 1889–90, in Europe. Six children have been born to him, viz.: Alpheus Sumner, born October 6, 1864 (A. B., Harvard, '87); Susan White, born October 2, 1866; Eleanor, born July 22, 1869 (married October 2, 1890, to the artist, Dennis M. Bunker, who died on the twenty-eighth of the following December); Philip Winslow, born July 30, 1873 (died July 23, 1887); Mary Caroline, born April 5, 1876; Roger Sumner, born January 18, 1878.

Our classmate has resided at 35 Brimmer Street, Boston, and in Brookline; and his residence is now in Boston, at 455 Beacon Street. Office: Sears Building, Boston.

William Augustus Holbrook was born in Boston, October 31, 1839. He studied in the Chapman Hall School under Mr. Baker; in the Mayhew School under Messrs. William D. and Samuel Swan; and in 1853 he began a course at Old Hadley Academy under Messrs. R. M. Benjamin and J. Davenport. He was examined for admission to Yale and was accepted, but was induced to enter Harvard instead. From October, 1861, to May, 1864, he was in the Theological Seminary of the diocese of Ohio, at Gambier, finishing the course of instruction there, and receiving a diploma May 30, 1864. July 11, 1864, he was ordained deacon at Brookline, Mass., in the Protestant Episcopal Church. From 1864 to 1866 he was assistant minister in Emmanuel Parish, Boston (Rev. Dr. F. D. Huntington, rector), and in 1866 and 1867 rector of St. Paul's Church, Holyoke, Mass. May 22, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth Periam Bolles, second daughter of Enoch Bolles, Jr., of Newark, N. J. They spent the succeeding summer in Europe. He became rector of St. John's in Salem, N. J., in October, 1867. Resigning that position in October, 1870, in the following month he became associate minister in charge of chapels in St. Paul's, Rahway, N. J. He remained in Rahway till 1872. In 1872 and 1873 he was minister in charge of Zion Church, Madison Avenue, New York, and St. Stephen's, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. From 1874 to 1877 he was rector of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.; and in 1878 and 1879, minister of the Advent Free Chapel, Baltimore.

He spent the next year regaining impaired health by rest and travel. In 1880 and 1881 he was assistant minister in St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Returning to Boston, he was for a time acting rector of St. Paul's and St. Mark's, Southboro'; and spent the summers in St. John, N. B., in Trinity and St. John's, and in Minneapolis, with the following winter in Florida, where he founded a parish and built a church on Orange Lake. In 1885, after the death of Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, N. J., Holbrook supplied that pulpit for a year, and was then chosen rector by a unanimous vote of the parish. In 1888 he resigned, and became assistant in Trinity Church, New York city, till 1889, when he became rector of St. Philip's, East Hampton, Mass.

He has had two children — Eunice Thompson, born October 12,

1868; and Dorathea Elizabeth, born June 30, 1877, died on the second of the following August.

Address: East Hampton, Mass.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., was born in Boston, March 8, 1841. He attended Mr. T. R. Sullivan's, afterward Mr. E. S. Dixwell's, School. In April, 1861, he joined the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, Major Thomas G. Stevenson, then at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, where he wrote the poem which he delivered on Class Day. July 10 he was commissioned first lieutenant, Company A (afterward transferred to Company D), 20th Massachusetts. In the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, he was wounded in the breast, and was also struck in the abdomen by a spent ball. March 23, 1862, he was commissioned captain, Company G. He received a wound in the neck at Antietam, September 17. In February, 1863, he was provost marshal of Falmouth, Va. At Marye's Hill, near Fredericksburg, he received a third wound, in the heel, May 3. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 20th Massachusetts, July 5, 1863, but was not mustered in, the regiment being too much reduced. January 29, 1864, he was appointed A. D. C. on the staff of Brigadier-General H. G. Wright, commanding the First Division, Sixth Corps, afterward Major-General commanding the Sixth Corps, and served with General Wright during General Grant's campaign, down to Petersburg, returning to Washington with the Sixth Corps when the capital was threatened, July, 1864. On the seventeenth of that month he was mustered out of service, it being the end of his term of enlistment.

In September he entered the Harvard Law School, and received his LL. B. in 1866. In December, 1865, he entered the law office of Hon. R. M. Morse, Barristers' Hall, Boston. Spending the summer of 1866 in Europe, he became a member of the English Alpine Club. On his return he entered the office of Messrs. Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, 4 Court Street. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 4, 1867, and subsequently was admitted to practise before the United States Supreme Court. He practised his profession first in partnership with his brother — office, 7 Pemberton Square, Boston; afterward in the firm of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe, formed in 1873 — office, 35 Court Street, Boston. In 1870–71 he taught constitutional law in Harvard College, and in

1871–72 was university lecturer on jurisprudence. He married Miss Fanny Dixwell, daughter of E. S. Dixwell, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., June 17, 1872.

In 1873 he published in four volumes the twelfth edition of Kent's Commentaries, adding elaborate notes. From 1870 to 1873 he had editorial charge of the *American Law Review*, Volumes V, VI, and VII, and wrote for this review the following articles: 1. "Codes, and the Arrangement of the Law"; 2. "Ultra Vires"; 3. "Misunderstandings of the Civil Law"; 4. "Grain Elevators"; 5. "Arrangements of the Law: II, Privity"; 6. "The Theory of Torts"; 7. "Primitive Notions in Modern Law" (two articles); 8. "Possession"; 9. "Common Carriers and the Common Law"; 10. "Trespass and Negligence"; and many shorter matters. An essay by him on "Early English Equity" may be found in the English *Law Quarterly Review*, April, 1885; and two articles on "Agency" in the *Harvard Law Review*, March and April, 1891. A volume of his speeches—"Chance Utterances of Faith and Doubt, printed for a few friends who will care to keep them"—was published by Little, Brown & Co. in 1891. In the winter of 1880 he delivered a series of lectures on the Common Law, in Boston—one of the Lowell Institute courses. He published a volume upon the same subject, in 1881, which was characterized in the London *Spectator* as "the most original work of legal speculation which has appeared in English since the publication of Sir Henry Maine's 'Ancient Law.'" It has been translated into Italian by Sig. Francesco Lambertenghi—now the Italian consul-general at Amsterdam.

Holmes was appointed to a new professorship in the Harvard Law School in 1882; but he had barely entered upon his duties there when (December 8) Governor Long appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Otis P. Lord, resigned. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was a Fellow of the American Academy, but resigned; and at the same time that his father was receiving LL. D. from Oxford (in 1886), he was receiving it from Yale.

Residence: 296 Beacon Street; business address: Court House, Boston.

John Prentiss Hopkinson was born in Lowell, Mass., October 18, 1840. From 1848 to 1855 he lived in Boston, and

attended the Quincy School from 1849 to 1852; then the Public Latin School, Mr. Francis Gardner, till 1857. In his Sophomore year he taught school at Westford, Mass. From December, 1861, to July, 1862, he taught the West Grammar School, in Watertown, Mass. In September, 1862, he became usher in Mr. E. S. Dixwell's Private Latin School, Boston, *vice* J. K. Stone; which position he held for six years, teaching also private pupils in Cambridge. June 22, 1865, he was married by Rev. Dr. Osgood to Miss Mary Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Charles Watson, Esq., of New York city. He received his A. M. in the same year. In September, 1868, he opened a school for boys at 80 Charles Street, Boston; but in 1872 removed it to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Dixwell, 20 Boylston Place, and in 1889 to 29 Chestnut Street. It has attained and held a very high rank. His children, all born in Cambridge, are: Leslie White, a daughter, born June 25, 1866; Charles Sydney, born July 27, 1869 (A. B., Harvard, 1891); Frances Stone, born March 25, 1871; and Christina, born August 2, 1873. His son traversed England and Holland on a bicycle, and graduated at Harvard in 1891. His daughter Frances was married to Rev. Samuel Atkins Eliot, of Denver, Col., son of President C. W. Eliot, October 22, 1889. His daughter Leslie went to Europe in 1890 for a year; his daughter Christina in 1891, in company with Hallowell's daughter Anna. Hopkinson became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa in 1886. He belongs to the Union, the Tavern, and the Unitarian clubs.

Residence and address: 22 Craigie Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Charles Edward Inches was born in East Boston, August 31, 1840. He was at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1853, but finished his preparation for college in the High School in Jamaica Plain. After graduation he studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School, and received his M. D. and became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1865. He spent three weeks on the Peninsula after "the seven days' fight." He served for a time as "intern" at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was appointed assistant surgeon, 37th Massachusetts, Sixth Army Corps, April 7, 1865, reaching his regiment just after the battle of Sailor's Creek. The 37th being mustered out about the middle of June, he was transferred to the 20th Massachusetts, with the prospect of

remaining two years as a member of the Provisional Army Corps. This plan was soon changed, and, about August 1, he was mustered out with the regiment. In November he was appointed physician to the North End Dispensary District, Boston, with an office at 202 Hanover Street. He received his A. M. in 1872. September 27, 1883, he married Miss Louise Pomeroy, of Troy, Pa., and has two sons — Henderson, born October 16, 1885, and Charles Edward, born February 27, 1887.

His residence and office have been, for more than twenty years, 88 Charles Street, Boston.

Alfred Perry Johnson was born in Bedford, Mass., April 3, 1836. In his boyhood he worked at shoemaking. In 1852 he taught school in Carver. He entered Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1853, for preparation for college. During the first three winters of his college course he taught school in his native town. From September, 1861, to July, 1862, he taught a select school for boys in Montclair, N. J. From August, 1862, to June, 1863, with Sleeper and Wright of '61, Clapp, Copeland, Perkins, Knapp, and Weston of '60, Hopkinson of '59, and other Harvard men, he was a private in Company F, Captain Charles Storrow (Class of '61), First Lieutenant A. S. Hartwell (Class of '58), 44th Massachusetts, attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps. He was in all the expeditions, engagements, etc., in which his company participated during nine months' service, having some experience in action, intrenching, and marches, guarding prisoners, picketing, and provost guard-duty. In September, 1863, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., and graduated in August, 1866. He was licensed to preach by the Andover Association of Trinitarian Congregationalist ministers, February 8, 1866, and in December of that year settled at Paola, Miami County, Kan., under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society.

December 3, 1867, he married Miss Terrie Shiveley, of Marion, Grant County, Ind. In 1869, his wife's health having failed, they left Kansas. In May, 1870, he became pastor of a Congregational church in Woodstock, Ill. Their daughter, Blanche, was born February 19, 1871. In 1872 he became pastor of the Congregational church in Platteville, Wis. His son, James Edward, was born November 8, 1872, and his second daughter, Terrie, Novem-

ber 26, 1874. His pastorate in Platteville continued nearly fourteen years. His church took a leading part in the educational and temperance work in the county. In 1886 he accepted a call to the Central Congregational church of Springfield, Mo. Here he built a new church edifice, and here his youngest child died, November 6, 1886. In 1890 he was called to the Tabernacle church of Joplin, Mo., in the centre of the zinc-producing region. His eldest daughter married H. E. Dangerfield, December 22, 1891.

Address: Joplin, Jasper County, Mo.

Thomas Henry Knowles was born in New Bedford, Mass., September 12, 1837. In 1852 he attended the New Bedford High School, Mr. John F. Emerson principal, and in 1853 Peirce Academy, Middleboro', Mr. John W. P. Jenks principal. From 1854 to 1857 he was in his father's store. In the spring of 1857 he fitted for Harvard under Rev. T. Prentiss Allen, of the Friends' Academy. During the second term Junior he took a sea voyage for health. Spending two months in a whale-ship cruising in the Atlantic, then making a flying trip to London and Paris, he returned August 27. He has spent nearly all the time since graduation in New Bedford, in business with his father,—firm, Thomas Knowles & Co., 24 Union Street,—and has been treasurer of the New Bedford Tanning Co. He married Miss Mary Howland Swift, of New Bedford, October 16, 1872. Their son, Henry Swift, was born at New Bedford, April 16, 1881; but the mother died May 3, 1881. Knowles spent the summer of 1881 in Europe. He married Miss Annie Deblois Swift, of Acushnet, Mass., September 12, 1890. Their daughter, Sylvia, was born at New Bedford August 7, 1891.

Address and residence: 402 County Street, New Bedford, Mass.

* **Charles Duncan Lamb** was born in Boston, May 13, 1841. He was fitted for college by Mr. Thomas G. Bradford. His father, Thomas Lamb, was a prominent Boston merchant. His grandfather, bearing the same name, was with Washington at Valley Forge, as "first lieutenant in Colonel Jackson's regiment." A pair of spurs given him by Washington, as he set out to perform a commission for the general, is preserved by the family. Lamb's father's mother was named Duncan. Both the Lambs and the Duncans came

from Scotland. Our classmate's mother was Hannah Dawes Eliot (a daughter of William Greenleaf Eliot, of Boston, afterward of Washington), and a descendant, in the third generation, of Judge Thomas Dawes of Boston. In college, Lamb was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Harvard Glee Club, the College Choir, and three societies whose existence was *sub rosa.*

From August, 1861, to August, 1863, he was bookkeeper for F. A. Eliot & Co., Philadelphia. In the summers of 1862 and 1863, during the raids into Pennsylvania, he went into the field as private in a light battery of the Home Guard, which in 1863 met Lee's advance at Carlisle, Pa. August 31, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and spent some months recruiting. From January to June, 1864, his company was stationed near Norfolk, Va., being in Fort Hazlett, May 27. He was commissioned captain in the 56th Massachusetts, May 7, 1864. He was engaged in the battle of Petersburg, Va., on the occasion of the explosion of the mine, and soon after received an appointment on the staff of the First Division of the Ninth Corps; but at the battle of the Weldon Railroad which occurred within a few days (August 19), he was so seriously wounded that he was obliged to seek a discharge from the service, which he obtained December 28.

After his recovery, "he undertook the work of merchandise broker" (at 86 Federal Street, Boston), "but that employment was too exciting and not at all suited to his wounded face," so that he soon relinquished it. He made a trip to Europe in 1866. Being fond of sketching and painting, he then turned his attention to these and other studies which would fit him for the profession of an architect; and for the last years of his life was thus engaged, part of the time, at least, as a student in the Institute of Technology in Boston. The immediate cause of his death was Bright's disease, from which he suffered for a long time, though it did not assume a very severe form till within three months of his decease. He made no mention of it to any one except his physician, till near the close of his life. How little did his acquaintances realize, as they marked his laconic speech and wondered at his habitual taciturnity, what reason he had for silence, in that every word cost him a painful effort, and for long months he knew himself to be

under the shadow of approaching death! Let me here add the words of a sympathizing friend:

Still another classmate has solved the next step in immortality. Charles Duncan Lamb died on the second day of September, 1871, aged thirty years and three months. We remember him in college days as reticent to the many, free-spoken to a few, true to all. Retiring in disposition, *too* sensitive perhaps, and yet entirely resolute in action and not uncertain in opinion, his influence was quiet, effective, and good. Naturally, and as a matter of course, we find our classmate offering his life, if need be, to suppress the Slaveholders' Rebellion. And to that Rebellion another victim is now given.

His father writes: "We have no doubt that the primary cause of his sickness was the dreadful wound he received when in command of a company of the 56th Massachusetts Regiment, at the battle of the Weldon Railroad on the nineteenth day of August, 1864. This wound deprived him of his under jaw, and obliged his wearing a substitute of India rubber. Owing to his full beard this defect was not apparent in his looks."

No doubt the full extent of this dreadful wound not only shocks but *surprises* most of us. Of course he never told us *that!* The heroism that shows itself in brilliant action with dramatic effect may well excite our admiration and cause the pen and tongue to glow with enthusiasm, but thy quiet, long enduring, unexpressed agony makes thee intensely heroic, our brother, and moves not so much our pen and words to enthusiasm as our very souls to sympathy. Farewell for a little while!

The resolutions adopted by the Class on Commencement Day, 1872, may be found on page 796 of the Class Book. Lamb's funeral service, conducted by his relative, Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo., was held at his father's residence, 13 Somerset Street, Boston, September 5, 1871, a delegation of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of which he was a member, being present. His body rests at Mount Auburn.

* **Thomas Joseph Leavitt** was born in Boston, October 31, 1840. His father, Joseph Melcher Leavitt, a merchant in Boston, died in 1848, when his mother removed to Hampton Falls, N. H., and in 1853 to Woburn, Mass. At Hampton Falls, Leavitt attended Rockingham Academy, under Rev. Lysander Dickerman, but finished his preparation for college in the High School in

Woburn. In the autumn of 1860 he entered the employ of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Co., and went to Burlington, Iowa, to reside, coming East, however, to graduate with his class. He had thus spent nearly two years in business, allowing the solicitations of his mother to check his own eagerness to enter the army, until at length he could hold back no longer. The calls of a country in distress proved louder than the pleadings of a mother's foreboding heart, and, in October, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 6th Iowa Cavalry, Colonel D. S. Wilson. His intelligence and efficiency were not long unnoticed, and he was soon appointed sergeant-major, and, after a few months, commissioned second lieutenant. Much to his regret, and contrary to expectation, his regiment was assigned to frontier service, against the hostile Sioux, who had been engaged in the massacres of whites in Minnesota. He was offered a commission in the 54th Massachusetts (colored troops), but declined it, "from unwillingness to leave his own men, to whom he was attached, and by whom he was greatly beloved."

After a wearisome winter in camp, and many toilsome marches, the Indians were discovered in the vicinity of White Stone Hill, near the middle of Dakota Territory, on the afternoon of September 3, 1863. Brigadier-General Sully immediately ordered an attack, and the 6th Iowa led in the charge, on the left. Leavitt was at the time acting as adjutant of his regiment, and was also on the general's staff. He is reported to have been one of the first to enter the fight (which continued until late in the evening, and resulted in the complete defeat of the Indians), and it is thought that, being carried beyond the support of his men, he was surrounded, his horse shot, and he himself stabbed, partly stripped, and left for dead. Life not being quite extinct, however, he crawled into camp before the next morning, and died there amid his men, on September 4, the only officer lost in this fight. Both officers and men showed how sincere was their affection for him, by the respect which they paid to his remains. Making a coffin from such materials as could be obtained, they brought his body in it some two hundred miles on their homeward march. At last, finding it not possible to convey it farther, they committed it to the earth on the banks of the Cheyenne River, a short distance above Fort Pierre.

We all liked "Tom Leavitt." Memory holds fast his features, without aid from the photograph — the large, good-humored, play-

ful mouth, the keen, piercing eye, the forehead with its careless lock astray, hinting a mind that cared little for show but both appreciated and illustrated sterling merit. His brother-in-law, Hon. Frank B. Sanborn (Class of '55), wrote of him:

He was agile and nervous in his movements, and his mind corresponded to these outward indications, for he was quick, sensitive, and genial, though with a certain reserve. He entered the army from a high sense of duty, and would have risen to honor, no doubt, had his life been prolonged, for he had some of the best gifts of the soldier, and a persistence which would have supplied what nature had not given. His political sentiments were early fixed, and not much colored by the changing circumstances of the times; he early adopted those views of slavery, and his duty toward it, which were not then in the majority, though they now seem to be almost universal. He was accustomed to settle with decision upon such principles as commended themselves to his judgment, and was not easily moved from his opinions or purposes. He was never married, but at the time of his death was engaged to a young lady of many virtues, whom he had long known and admired. He wrote little, and published nothing; nor did he value his college course so much for its literary facilities as for those social opportunities which the young and generous alone can prize.

The resolutions adopted by his classmates, at a meeting held at Wright's home, October 10, 1863, may be found on page 783 of the Class Book. A sketch of him by Miss C. Leavitt is in Vol. II of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies."

David Francis Lincoln was born in Boston, January 4, 1841. He studied in the Dwight Grammar School, Mr. James A. Page principal, and in 1852 entered the Public Latin School, and there completed the usual course. In 1855 the family removed from Boston to Brookline.

Lincoln entered the Harvard Medical School, September, 1861, and received the degrees of A. M. and M. D. in 1864. He attended two courses of lectures — one in Boston in the winter of 1861–62, and one in Albany in the spring of 1863. June 11, 1862, he sailed for White House, Va., from Boston, in the Sanitary Commission boat *Daniel Webster*, as a "dresser" or nurse; and on two trips from the Peninsula to New York — the second in the *S. R. Spaulding* — attended the wounded. After examination by Fleet

Surgeon Ruschenberger, he received, on September 5, 1862, an appointment as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N., and served as such till February 25, 1864, when he resigned. He was attached to the propeller *Montgomery*, six guns, which cruised off Mobile in the autumn of 1862. In January, 1863, she was ordered home for a court-martial upon Commander Hunter, and underwent repairs till June 17, when she was ordered to cruise off the George's Bank and Grand Menan, and afterward off Wilmington, N. C. She took three prizes worth $180,000.

From April 1, 1864, he was for a year resident surgeon in the Boston City Hospital. June 3, 1865, he sailed for Bremen, and studied medicine in Vienna four months from September 1. Returning in 1866, he opened an office in Brookline, but, after a few months, settled in Boston at 575 Tremont Street, and continued to practise medicine there until the spring of 1871, when he went to Europe a second time to prosecute his studies, and spent six months in Vienna, three in Berlin, and two and a half in London, with a summer vacation of six weeks in Ober-Deutschland and Italy. Returning to Boston in March, 1872, he established himself at 8 Beacon Street, making the treatment of diseases of the nervous system a specialty, and also opening a dispensary at 241 Harrison Avenue for the free treatment of such diseases.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has published a work on electrotherapeutics, which grew out of his Boylston prize essay. He acted as assistant editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* for four months in the early part of 1869. He is interested in social science, and was for several years secretary of the Department of Health of the American Social Science Association, and in 1880 chairman of that department. He read before the association at Detroit, in May, 1875, papers upon "The Nervous System as affected by School Life," and "Rules for the Care of the Eyes," which have been published. In the winters of 1876–80, he gave in Boston several series of private lectures on mediæval and modern history.

Since 1880 he has been occupied mostly in teaching, writing, and lecturing. He filled the place of the professor of Latin in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., for the year 1880–81; he taught in the Military Academy at Peekskill, N. Y., in 1882; he assisted Hale in his school in 1884; he taught in Savannah in 1886–87, and has

recently been similarly employed in Geneva and Waterloo, N. Y. At different times he has been engaged in inspecting the sanitary conditions of schools for the State Boards of Health of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. He is the author of one of the series of American health primers published by Blakiston, viz., "School and Industrial Hygiene"; and he has also published, through Ginn & Co., Boston, "Hygienic Physiology" (206 pages, illustrated).

Address: Geneva, N. Y.

Joseph Hetherington McDaniels was born in Dennis, Mass., October 25, 1840, where he lived till 1849. The family moved to Lowell, where he attended the public schools of the city, entering college from the High School, under Mr. C. C. Chase, principal.

From May, 1862, till June, 1869, he was assistant teacher in classics and mathematics in the Lowell High School, Mr. C. C. Chase still being the principal. In 1869 he accepted the professorship of the Greek Language and Literature in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. (of which J. K. Stone was then president), which position he still retains. His health became impaired in the fall of 1871, and he made a six months' trip to Europe, going out in March, 1872. Early in the present year he revisited Europe with his sister and the wife of a colleague at Hobart, with special intent to journey in Greece and Egypt. He received his Master's degree from Harvard in 1872. He is a frequent contributor of reviews to *The Nation*.

Address: Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

James Rundlet May was born November 2, 1841. He entered the Class the first term Sophomore. From November, 1861, to August, 1862, he was studying medicine in Portsmouth, N. H., his home. September 1, 1862, he entered the Judiciary Square Hospital in Washington, and acted as medical cadet till sickness compelled him to spend several months at home. Regaining his health, he returned to the hospital, where he remained till July 10, 1863. In the autumn he entered the Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia, and, February 25, 1864, was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N., and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and

thence, on March 19, to the *Kingfisher*, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, then in St. Helena Sound. He had hardly joined her when she ran upon a sand-bar near her usual anchorage and sank. Officers and crew escaped to Otter Island, where they awaited relief for a fortnight, being in the power of the enemy, who saw them but did not know their defenceless condition. April 12 he was ordered to the monitor *Passaic*, off Charleston; but, after a few months, was sent to Port Royal, and then to Portsmouth, N. H., to await orders. He received his A. M. in course. July 5, 1864, he joined the U. S. S. *Daylight* at Baltimore as acting assistant surgeon. The *Daylight* was ordered first to Annapolis, then to Hampton Roads, and, on August 8, sailed for the Wilmington blockade, but was soon towed back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. May was then transferred to the *Brandywine*, U. S. store-ship at Norfolk. She was burned September 2, and May rejoined the *Daylight*, and sailed for Wilmington, September 14. The vessel went ashore off Beaufort, N. C., on the night of the sixteenth, while attempting to make the harbor during an equinoctial gale, and was abandoned, but, after the storm, recovered. Spending a month off New Inlet, they were remanded to Hampton Roads, and, on October 28, were sent up James River and stationed at Turkey Bend. January 25, 1865, they moved to Dutch Gap to share in the fight with the Richmond rams. During the spring they lay at the pontoon bridge in Deep Bottom, and, on May 10, were ordered to Norfolk, and thence to New York.

May resigned his commission June 7, and in October he reëntered the Jefferson Medical School, from which he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1866. He settled in his home in Portsmouth, where he still remains. April 26, 1881, he married Miss Mary Morison, daughter of the late Horace Morison (Harvard, 1837). Their son Ralph was born June 22, 1882.

Address: Portsmouth, N. H.

* **George Hart Mumford** was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 23, 1840. In 1850 and 1851 he studied in New York city; from 1853 to 1855 at boarding-school in Prattsville, N. Y., among the Catskill Mountains; and then in Mr. Everest's Military School at Hamden, near New Haven, Conn. In April, 1857, he went with his father, mother, and sister to Europe, landing at Havre, travelling

through France, Italy, Switzerland, and down the Rhine into Holland, thence through Belgium to Paris, and then to England, and home in October on the *Vanderbilt* from Southampton. He entered Harvard October, 1857. At the close of the Junior year, weakness of his eyes and the illness of his father induced him to accompany the family to Europe again. They sailed from New York July, 1860. Besides repeating part of the former tour, they visited Spain, Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Turkey, passing from the last into Germany via the Black Sea and the Danube. He spent six months in the University of Berlin, attending lectures on Roman law, and returned home in the spring of 1862.

July 24, 1862, he was appointed sergeant major, 108th New York, and was commissioned senior first lieutenant, 18th New York Volunteer Light Artillery, August 30. His battery, organized to use a peculiar gun, was at first attached to the 108th New York, Colonel Palmer, and was with the regiment during the march through Maryland in September. Mumford was then ordered to Washington and afterward to New York, where, during October and November, he served on General Strong's staff; but, rejoining the battery when it was ordered to report to General Banks, he sailed for New Orleans in the *Illinois*. On arriving there, they were sent to Baton Rouge, and soon after exchanged their guns for twenty-pound Parrotts. During the winter of 1862 and 1863, and the following spring, they were in active service in the Department of the Gulf, going up and down the Mississippi eight times. An illness of three months, during which Mumford was constantly on duty, terminated in a sickness so severe that he was compelled to resign his commission May 1, 1863, when he was brought North by his father. He suffered for many months from the effects of fever and malaria. From September, 1863, to July, 1864, he was in the Harvard Law School, and in 1864 he received the three degrees, A. B., LL. B., and A. M.

In August, 1864, he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co. In 1865 he was chosen secretary of the Rochester Gold and Silver Mining Co.; warden of Grace Church, Rochester; and director and vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. In the summer of that year he was overtaken by a storm on Mount Washington, and nearly lost his life. He was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., and entered the law office of his uncle, Judge O. H. Palmer, the secretary and treasurer of the Western

Union Telegraph Co., which then had its headquarters at Rochester. In April, 1866, he went to California as director and general agent of the Western Union, and in January, 1867, was elected president of the California State Telegraph Co. The lines under his charge extended to Salt Lake, and embraced all on the Pacific coast, amounting to about 7000 miles of wire. December 10, 1867, he married Miss Sadie Dana, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Grace Church, San Francisco. September 30, 1868, a daughter, Annie Isabelle, was born to them, and May 9, 1870, a son, George Dana.

In April, 1871, Mumford came from San Francisco to New York to accept the offer of the position of secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Co., tendered him in attestation of the intelligence, efficiency, and success of his administration on the Pacific coast. He soon received the additional honor of election as vice-president, and became also secretary and traffic manager of the International Ocean Telegraph Co., generally known as the Cuba Cable Co. He not only performed the duties incumbent upon him in these positions with remarkable fidelity and business ability, but also found or took time for literary pursuits, contributing many valuable articles to the press, some of which, on the "Postal Telegraph System," were copied into European newspapers. A daughter, Muriel Gurdon, was born to him February 7, 1873, and a son, Gurdon Saltonstall, April 2, 1875. His two daughters Annie and Muriel died within three weeks of each other toward the close of the year 1876.

His health, never very firm, was gradually undermined, and in the summer of 1875 he became aware that he must have rest. He did not call himself sick, but *tired*. Having taken his wife and four children to Clifton Springs for the summer, he, with his sister and her husband, Dr. Fowler, embarked on the *Cimbria* July 8, for a vacation of two months in Europe. Shortly after their arrival in Paris, Mumford was suddenly and without warning attacked with kidney colic from gravel. The attack was of unusual severity, and was followed by malignant and uncontrollable inflammation of the vital organs, and a short four days brought the end, July 25, 1875. His body was returned to Rochester, the home of his childhood and youth, accompanied from New York by a delegation of the officers of the Western Union; and funeral services were held August 17, first at the Mumford mansion and then at St. Paul's Church, the president and other prominent officers of the Company, the mayor

of Rochester, and many other distinguished citizens testifying their respect for his memory by their presence. The burial was at Mount Hope Cemetery. His associates in the management of the Western Union and other organizations adopted resolutions of regret, which were presented to Mrs. Mumford in an elegant manuscript memorial volume. The Class Secretary attempted to express by letter the sympathy of his classmates for the bereaved family, and their sense of loss, of which new manifestation was given in a vote of the Class on Commencement Day, 1876.

While Mumford was yet living, as he was on the point of leaving the Pacific coast for New York, in 1871, the San Francisco *Bulletin* said of him:

> He came out here some four years ago to assume the management of telegraphic matters on this coast. He thoroughly reorganized the service in every department, greatly increasing its efficiency and enlarging its revenue. He has shown great business capacity, while his policy toward the public has been equally intelligent and liberal. Holding a position that was alike trying and responsible, in every instance he proved himself equal to the emergency — a fact which the Company properly recognize in his present promotion. The effect of his organizing ability is evidenced in the fact that he leaves the office here in the very best condition, and in the best of hands. We regret to lose him because he is in the best sense a live man, a courteous official, and an accomplished gentleman.

When he had passed away, the New York *Tribune* declared that he "was recognized as a young man of extraordinary ability and great promise."

But no public utterances are likely to give expression to the feelings which arise in the hearts of those intimately associated with him in college days, as they think not only of his superior intellectual ability and scholarship, ripened by frequent and unusual opportunities for travel, but also of the kindly, generous, and noble qualities of soul which made his friendship a cherished treasure.

His widow was married January 8, 1878, in St. James's Church, Brooklyn, to Mr. Walter N. Walker.

Scollay Parker was born in Brunswick, Ga., February 25, 1839. He studied under Messrs. Allen and Peirce, of West Newton, Mr. Amos Baker, of Boston, Messrs. Topping and Baird, of

Baltimore, and from 1854 to 1857 under Mr. Gardner, of the Boston Public Latin School. From September, 1861, to September, 1863, he was in the Harvard Medical School. In June and July, 1862, he was engaged for about six weeks, under the United States Sanitary Commission, in caring for the wounded on their passage from the Peninsula to New York, in the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *S. R. Spaulding*. He was at White House when it was burned, and near Malvern Hill at the time of the battle of July 1. On September 9, 1863, after examination, he was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N., and was soon ordered to report to Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron. On reporting he was assigned to the U. S. S. *Rattler*, then patrolling a part of the river between Natchez and Vicksburg. On July 8, 1864, he was detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and was ordered, August 19, to the U. S. S. *Glaucus*, at Philadelphia, which cruised along the coast, among the West Indies, and as far as Aspinwall, on convoy duty. In December, while on the way to the naval rendezvous at Beaufort, N. C., preparatory to the attack on Fort Fisher, the vessel grounded on Great Inagua, Bahamas, causing the loss of her propeller, rudder, and guns. During the Christmas holidays they were towed with great difficulty, on account of rough weather, around the southern coast of Cuba and into Gonaives, Hayti, by the U. S. S. *Galatea*. Parker was not favorably impressed with the Haytian populace, but found the aristocracy, who are for the most part mulattos, generally wealthy and intelligent. From Gonaives they were towed to Key West, by the U. S. S. *Magnolia*, toward the close of January, 1865, when Parker was transferred to the U. S. S. *Isonomia*, which cruised for some months along the west coast of Florida. In April they saved from shipwreck an English schooner whose captain had lost his reckoning. In June they were ordered to Key West, *en route* for New York, where the vessel went out of commission June 29. From that date to February 5, 1866, Parker was awaiting orders, during the winter attending medical lectures in New York. February 5, 1866, he was ordered to Pensacola, Fla., for duty on the U. S. S. *Yucca*, and cruised in her up and down the Gulf coast. In 1866 he received the degree of M. D., Harvard University. In February, 1867, having passed examination, he became acting passed assistant surgeon, U. S. N., in the Gulf Squadron, where he remained till October,

1867, experiencing, in August, a slight touch of the yellow fever. He brought the ship home to Portsmouth, N. H., and received three months' leave of absence. He received his discharge from the U. S. Navy in January, 1868.

In November, 1867, he joined the Panama Railroad service. His father, superintendent of that railroad, was murdered by a crazed employee in 1868. Parker remained in the service till June, 1869; then, after six months divided between California and the East, he practised his profession for a while in Los Angeles County, in southern California. In September, 1870, he established himself in Portland, Ore., where he remained several years.

He spent the year 1873 in Sitka, Alaska, as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in charge of three hundred Russians and a thousand Indians. Then he was for a year in Arequipa, Peru, as surgeon for two of the Meigs railroads; but, Mr. Meigs dying, and the climate not agreeing with Parker, he returned to Oregon in 1876, and opened an office in East Portland, but moved to Oregon City in 1879.

He married Mrs. Susie M. Cuyler in San Francisco, in 1883. In 1884 he established himself in the drug business in Portland, in which he is still engaged, and in the enjoyment of good health. In the summer of 1890 he devoted two months to a trip East, visiting Chicago, New York, and Boston.

Address: 67 North Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

William Henry Pettee was born in Newton Upper Falls, Mass., January 13, 1838. In 1853 he attended the High School at Newton Centre, Mr. John W. Hunt principal, under whom, as teacher of a private school, in 1856 and 1857, he fitted for college. He spent a part of the summer of 1861 with W. Carter & Bro., booksellers and publishers, 7 Water Street, Boston, but from October, 1861, to March, 1862, remained at home in Newton Upper Falls. In March, 1862, he entered the engineering department of the Lawrence Scientific School, and in July was appointed proctor. He taught a class in descriptive geometry in the Lawrence Scientific School during the first term of the school year; and, during the second term, while continuing his own studies, including a special course of mineralogy, under Professor Cooke, took charge of the classes in analytic geometry and surveying. In July, 1863, he was

appointed assistant in chemistry, *vice* Alden, who resigned to enter the army; and had, during Professor Cooke's absence in Europe in 1864, almost sole charge of the chemical department, besides hearing a calculus class in the Scientific School. He received his A. M. in course, and assisted Professor Cooke till July, 1865, studying engineering and mathematics at the same time.

August 26 he took the Bremen steamer for Germany, went directly to Freiberg, Saxony, and became a member of the Royal Saxon Mining Academy there, connected with the mines, and carried on under the auspices of the Government. At first he devoted himself to learning the language, that he might understand the lectures, which began October 1. He made his home in Freiberg for about two years and a half, studying mineralogy, geology, assaying, and the arts of mining and metallurgy, but made frequent excursions to many of the prominent mining regions in the Hartz Mountains, Silesia, Austria, and Hungary. Incidentally, he visited most of the larger cities in central Europe. In 1867 he visited the Paris Exposition and made a tour through Switzerland. In the spring of 1868 he devoted three or four months to the study of French in Paris, and afterward spent a short time in the tin-mining region of Cornwall.

Returning from Europe in the summer of 1868, he spent October of that year in Pennsylvania, prospecting. From November, 1868, to June, 1869, he taught physics and exploitation of mines, under Professor J. D. Whitney, in the School of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University. In the summer of 1869, with Professor Pumpelly and others, he visited the iron and copper regions of Lake Superior; thence went to Denver, Col., and took part in an exploring expedition organized by Professor Whitney. On this expedition Pettee acted as astronomical observer. Among other exploits the party determined the altitude of a peak higher than any up to that time measured in the Rocky Mountains. They named it "Mount Harvard"; height, 14,270 feet. The neighboring peak — say 200 feet lower — was dubbed "Mount Yale." During his absence from Cambridge our classmate received the formal appointment of instructor in mining in the department in which he had been teaching. In June, 1870, he obtained leave of absence from the University, and was engaged upon the Geological Survey of the State of California, of which Professor J. D. Whitney was

director, till August, 1871. He was appointed assistant professor of mining, Harvard University, in May, 1871, and returned to Massachusetts in the summer to resume his work in the School of Mining and Geology. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in that year. In the spring of 1873 he visited Pennsylvania and Missouri on a two months' tour of instruction with some of his students. He married Miss Sybil A. Clarke, of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., July 8, 1874. He edited the "Harvard University Catalogue," 1874–76, and wrote the text of the "Contributions to Barometric Hypsometry, with Tables for use in California" (Geological Survey of California), Cambridge, 1874 (4to, 88 pages). He retained the position of assistant professor of Mining in Harvard University till the School of Mining and Geology was given up in 1875; but, in addition to the normal duties of the professorship, he gave instruction in natural history (physical geography, geology, and meteorology) and, in 1874–75, in mathematics, to the college Freshman class.

In June, 1875, he accepted the professorship of mining engineering in the University of Michigan; went to Ann Arbor in September, and still remains there. In 1877 the Legislature failed to renew the appropriation for the maintenance of a School of Mines at Ann Arbor, whereupon Pettee resigned, but was at once (June 27, 1877) appointed by the Board of Regents professor of geology. His title was changed in 1879 to professor of mineralogy and economic geology, and again in 1881 to professor of mineralogy, economic geology, and mining engineering, which form it still retains.

Obtaining leave of absence in 1879, he spent several months of that year in California, continuing work on the auriferous gravels that he began in 1870. His report of that season's field-work is given in an appendix to Professor J. D. Whitney's "Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada," pp. 379–487. In 1882 he spent a few weeks in Colorado, acting in the place of the secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for the Colorado meeting. For two years, 1881–83, he was one of the vice-presidents of the Institute, and has been one of its managers since 1889. He is a trustee of the Unitarian church in Ann Arbor. In 1885 he was assistant general secretary, and in 1886 general secretary, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is one of the "Original Fellows" of the Geological Society of America,

organized in 1888, and was a member of the United States Assay Commission in 1889.

Pettee's work at Ann Arbor has not been confined to the teaching of the subjects named in the title of his professorship. For several years he has been secretary of the University Senate, and for the last six years he has edited the "Annual Calendar." During the past two years he has been one of the active laborers in collecting and arranging the material for the "General Catalogue of the University," a work that contains the names and (so far as obtainable) present addresses and occupations of nearly nineteen thousand persons who have been enrolled as students of the University since its organization in 1837.

He has one child, Sybil Matilda, born in Ann Arbor, May 16, 1877.

Address: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; residence (house built by himself in 1883), No. 52 Thompson Street.

* **Samuel Dunn Phillips** was born in Boston, December 12, 1838. He took pride in having sprung from a Puritan ancestry who had proved themselves stanch and uncompromising asserters of freedom in church and state. The first of the name in New England was the Rev. George Phillips, first minister and one of the original settlers of Watertown, under Sir Richard Saltonstall (July, 1630). He came to this country in the ship *Arbella*, in company with Governor Winthrop. Our classmate's grandfather, John Phillips (A. B., Harvard, 1788), was for a long time a prominent member of the Massachusetts General Court, being president of the senate for several years. From 1810 to 1823 he was a member of the Corporation of Harvard College, and, when the city of Boston was chartered, he was chosen its first mayor by a nearly unanimous vote. Our classmate's father was Thomas Walley Phillips, a brother of the distinguished reformer, Wendell Phillips, and a graduate of Harvard in 1814. He was for about twenty-five years clerk of the Municipal Court, Boston, and died in 1859. Phillips's mother was Anna Jones Dunn, daughter of Samuel Dunn, a merchant captain of Boston.

Our classmate studied for a time under Mr. Thompson Kidder, and then, from 1852 to 1857, in the Boston Public Latin School. In college Phillips belonged to the Institute of 1770, the Christian Brethren, the Rumford Society, the Natural History Society, the

Temperance Society, the O. K., the Christian Union, and the Phi Beta Kappa. From September to December, 1861, he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. E. Reynolds, Boston, then taught a district school in Tewkesbury, Mass. March 3, 1862, he sailed in the *Atlantic* from New York for Port Royal, in the service of the Freedmen's Educational Commission, and from March to September was in charge of plantations on Ladies' and St. Helena Islands, superintending and teaching. September 24 he returned home on a furlough. He was taken sick at Nahant with bilious fever, but partially recovered at the house of his uncle, Rev. Dr. G. W. Blagden, in Boston, and while yet convalescing he sailed on November 14 for Port Royal. Entering upon his work once more, he was soon again prostrated by disease, which he had not strength to resist; and, after five days of suffering, on the afternoon of Friday, December 5, 1862, he died. His body was committed to a tomb with solemn ceremonies at Port Royal, and General Saxton testified his appreciation of the loss his department had sustained by issuing to the superintendents and teachers in it a circular eulogizing the deceased. The remains were soon brought North, and, after funeral services on December 18, in St. Paul's Church, Boston (of which Phillips was a member), were deposited in Mount Auburn, where the grave may be found on "Elder Path," leading out of Walnut Avenue, a short distance from Central Avenue.

From the time when the war broke out till the day of his death, Phillips's heart was with the army. Only the earnest petitions and even remonstrances of friends prevented him from accepting a commission offered him before graduation. Even while engaged in his work among the freedmen — a work into which he entered with all the devotion of a consecrated heart, indeed with too great disregard of self, as we now see — he wrote: "I regret every day I live not having applied for a commission in the army." Again: "If I were at home I should certainly sue for a place in the new enlistment"; and again: "I am confident the war will be a long one, and *I shall find my way into it some way.*" And yet he *was* in his country's service. His country recognized it by assuming the responsibility for the support of the superintendents sent out by the Educational Commission, and his classmates will recognize it by always associating his memory with that of those of their number who have died in hospitals or on the battle-field.

Phillips's highest ambition was to do good, no matter at what cost to himself. Indeed, readiness to deny himself in any good cause was always one of the most marked traits of his character; and although he could say that his work among the freedmen suited him on account of its "active usefulness," yet there was continually rising in his heart a longing to enter the army, which could have sprung from nothing else than an unwillingness to shrink from any sacrifice which others felt called upon to make for their country. His kindness of heart we well remember, his thoughtfulness for others, and his manliness in acting according to the convictions of his conscience; and his genial, earnest, generous piety gave to some of us enlarged ideas of what the Christian life might be.

Though he was struck down when his work seemed only just begun, it is a comforting thought that Phillips did not postpone his efforts for usefulness to an uncertain future. What might have been, had God granted him long life, we can only conjecture; what *was*, we saw in the constant, modest, and faithful imitation of Him who "went about doing good" and who gave His own life for others, which marked the whole career of our beloved classmate. General Saxton, in the circular referred to above, said of Phillips:

> He was a brave, true-hearted man, and devoted to the work in which he was engaged. His bold and earnest spirit would have led him to the battle-field, in the great struggle for the rights of the oppressed now going on. Influences which he could not control retained him at his no less honored post here. The people under his charge had in him a true friend, and we a valued companion, who did honor to our cause. His was the offering of a noble life upon the altar of freedom.

His chum Garrison wrote of him:

> He was deeply but never morbidly religious; conscientious among the first, and a rare instance of modesty and unselfishness. In the circle of his kinsmen none were more beloved; in his Class he was the object of universal respect. . . . He was eminently social in his disposition, and possessed a most remarkable flow of spirits, that could hardly be affected by the most trying circumstances. He was enthusiastic, and followed his judgment of the right with all his heart and mind and soul. He needed but two things for a complete man: a better constitution, and more prudence. His frail body found no restraint for the ardent

spirit, which ever forced it to work; and to this, more than all other things beside, we must attribute his early decease.

The action taken by the Class in his honor is recorded on page 778 of the Class Book. The following poetical tribute to his memory seems to have been offered by one of his associates in work for the freedmen:

SAMUEL D. PHILLIPS.

A silence in the church — a hush — an awe:
  A coffin, lying with its weight of night
Before the pulpit: whitest of white flowers
  Shed over it their resurrection light.
A shadow on all faces, white and black:
  Grief in each heart amid the hundreds there:
Our voices faltering in the funeral hymn,
  And breaking with the burden of our prayer.

"We miss thee, fellow-laborer in our work,
  Truest and best," we said, "of all our band!"
"We miss thee, kindest friend!" the people wept,
  "We miss thy guiding head, thy helping hand."
Well may we miss him! One strong heart the less
  To beat for God and Justice, Truth and Right; —
Well may we miss him! there are all too few
  To share this conflict, enter on this fight.

"Can this be death? speak truth!" His lips grew white
  With that last question. Oh! they answered thee
More truly than they knew — "This is not death."
  Not death, but life! yea, immortality,
With all its hidden beauty, wondrous strength,
  With all of heaven, all of holy love,
With all that man can wish of pure and good,
  With all that angels have of joy above.

Oh, mother of the dead! our hearts are full
  Of sorrow for thy sake. How wilt thou bear
To know what now we know, that all in vain
  Has been a mother's love, a mother's care!
In vain? Not so! Thy son is further off
  Than South from North, and yet he cannot be
Too far for mother's love, for that has power
  To reach the circle of eternity!

The holy army, and the company
Of saints and martyrs, welcome in their own;
And leave it to the earth to dig the grave,
Smooth down the turf, and plant the funeral stone.
"He taught us of our happy home in heaven,
Last Sunday morn," the freedman's children said.
Write this upon the stone — he cannot need
A fitter epitaph, our noble dead!

St. Helena, S. C., December, 1862. E. M.

Henry Pickering was born in Boston, Mass., February 3, 1839. From 1842 to 1849 he was in Europe — most of the time in England, where he attended several schools for short periods. In 1847 he was seriously injured, having been run over by a carriage, suffering a fracture of the thigh. From 1849 to 1854 he attended Mr. C. M. Vinson's school, in Jamaica Plain, Mass., and from 1854 to 1856 he studied under Dr. S. F. Smith, of Newton Centre. In 1856 he removed to Cambridge, and fitted under Mr. Ansel Lamson, of the Class of '59. In May, 1862, he began the study of law in the office of E. S. Rand, Esq., Boston, and was in the Harvard Law School from September, 1862, through the school year. In September, 1863, he became again an office student in Boston; and on November 16 was admitted to the Suffolk bar, after examination by Judge Putnam of the Superior Court. Having reëntered Mr. Rand's office, he devoted himself to the practical study of the law of real estate. On June 7, 1864, he went to Washington to assist the wounded in Armory Square Hospital. He took his master's degree in course, and in the autumn of 1864 he studied law a short time in the office of Hon. J. G. Abbott, Boston. On October 11 he married Miss Mary G. Wigglesworth, daughter of Edward Wigglesworth, Esq., of Boston, and soon after went to Europe with Mr. and Mrs. Wigglesworth and his wife, and travelled for nine months. In September, 1865, he returned to Judge Abbott's office, but, after two months, opened an office on his own account at 30 Court Street, Boston, intending to follow the profession of conveyancer of real estate. April 15, 1867, he entered the firm of Horace McMurtrie & Co., dealers in engines and general machinery, 83 and 85 North Street, Boston. They afterward removed to 80 Milk Street, and were there burned out in the great fire of 1872. His father died in October, 1868, and his mother in March, 1869.

The name of his firm was changed to Hill, Clarke & Co., and their location from Milk Street to 36 and 38 Oliver Street, and more recently to 156–162 Oliver Street. He resides at 1 Otis Place, in a house that he built for a permanent home.

Pickering is interested in charitable work, was formerly a manager of the Industrial Aid Society, and has been for fifteen years treasurer of the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute. He has made a dozen or more trips across the Atlantic, mostly to England, and is a member of the St. Botolph Club. He has a summer residence at Manchester, Mass. He has been for two years a director of the United States Hotel Co., and for some fifteen years treasurer of the Brainard Milling Machine Co., at Hyde Park, Mass. For recreation, he gave considerable attention last year to building a steam-launch for use on the waters near Manchester, superseding a boat of smaller dimensions in which he had taken a good deal of pleasure for eight summers.

Address: 156 Oliver Street, Boston.

George Herman Powers was born in Boston, Mass., June 13, 1840. In 1845 the family removed to Chelsea, Mass., and there he attended the public schools, Grammar and High, fitting for college at the latter, under Mr. O. C. Pitkin. He taught music during his college course, and filled the position of organist at different churches. From August, 1861, to October, 1862, he was organist and director of music at Park Street Church, Boston, and was studying and teaching music; and in October, 1862, he became organist at Mount Vernon Church. He was in the Harvard Medical School, preparing for service in the army, from September, 1862, to March, 1864, when he began studying with Dr. George L. Underwood, superintendent of Rainsford Island Hospital, Boston Harbor. He was commissioned assistant surgeon, 60th Massachusetts Regiment, for one hundred days' service, August 26, 1864. His regiment was stationed at Indianapolis, and there Powers was brought near to death by typho-malarial fever. He was mustered out with the regiment, November 30, and reëntered the Harvard Medical School. He received A. M. and M. D. from Harvard, July 19, 1865. He was ophthalmic assistant in the Boston City Hospital, from July 22, 1865, to April 1, 1866, and also, during the last four months of this time, ophthalmic surgeon to the Boston Dispensary.

He continued to act as organist and director of music at the Mount Vernon Church, Boston, till April 21, 1866, when he sailed for San Francisco, where he at once took the same position in the First Congregational Church of that city. Intending to make diseases of the eye his specialty, on June 1 he opened an office, as ophthalmic surgeon, in Bernis Building, 626 California Street, where he prospered beyond his hopes. He married Miss Helen Wiley Hunt, of San Francisco, January 14, 1867. This marriage was not a happy one, and was dissolved after a few months by separation, and after a few years by her death. He moved his office to 19 Post Street, and later to 215 Geary Street, where he has continued, devoted to his specialty as oculist and aurist, having associated with him as partner, from June 1, 1875, to January 16, 1886, Dr. A. M. Wilder, a Massachusetts man, who died on the last-named date. Powers was for six years organist at the First Congregational Church, of which Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., was pastor. (Dr. Stone was the pastor of Park Street Church, Boston, when Powers was organist and director of music there.) He married in Sacramento, July 30, 1872, Miss Cornelia J. Chapman, of New Haven, Conn. In 1875 they spent four months East — the only visit Powers has made to New England since he went to California in 1866, except a thirty days' trip in June, 1884. His daughter, Elsie, was born at the residence of his wife's parents, in New Haven, Conn., October 7, 1875, and died on the tenth of the same month. His other children, all born in San Rafael, Marin County, Cal. (about fifteen miles from San Francisco, where Powers has bought a residence), are: Katharine, born September 19, 1876; George Herman, born December 13, 1877; Allan Raymond, born May 23, 1881; and Ruth, born October 15, 1884.

For a year or more (1881–82) Powers served as professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Medical College of the Pacific; his friend, the regular incumbent of that chair, being in Europe. He was appointed professor of ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of the University of California, and entered upon the duties of that chair March 1, 1886. He still retains the position, and gave the address to the graduating class, November 14, 1889, which has been published. He is visiting oculist to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, and to the City and County Hospital, and is on the consulting staffs of the Children's Hospital

and the School for Nurses. He was for eight or ten years secretary of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church in San Rafael, and acted as volunteer organist and tenor singer in the choir; but his old tastes for music and horses have largely given way to an increasing absorption in his professional work. He has, however, recently formed a new partnership, which gives him some relief. The Harvard Club in his city, of which he was one of the originators and has been vice-president and one of the executive board, has quarterly dinners, and has been instrumental in securing for San Francisco annual examinations for admission to Harvard, and thus a large accession to Harvard's roll of students from California.

Powers is now treasurer of St. Luke's Church (Episcopal) in San Francisco, and he served for ten years as literary secretary, and for five years as financial secretary, of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society. He is also one of the vice-presidents of the Harvard Medical School Association. He is a member of the Bohemian, Pacific-Union, and University Clubs, as well as of the Harvard Club. His family spent the last four years in San Francisco, but last summer returned to their San Rafael home. Powers has visited the Yosemite Valley, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado in northwestern Arizona, Mount Shasta, and other places of special interest.

Address: 533 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

* **Benjamin Rand**, born in Boston, April 27, 1839, was descended from Robert Rand, who came from England at a very early date and occupied a farm in Charlestown, Mass., where he died previous to 1639. One of his descendants, Benjamin Rand, settled in the town of Weston, Mass., about 1725, where he built a fine mansion, which was in the possession of members of the family as late as 1861. Benjamin Rand, grandfather of our classmate (born in 1754), was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill; his son, Benjamin, our classmate's father, a graduate of Harvard in 1808, was a distinguished lawyer in Boston, and died in 1852. Rand's mother, Abba King Coates, was the daughter of John and Maria Coates, of Boston.

Our classmate suffered in his childhood from a severe attack of intermittent fever, from the effects of which he did not recover for

a long time. He attended the Chauncy Hall School, under Messrs. Thayer and Cushing, in which he received several prizes, and from 1852 to 1857 he was a pupil in the Boston Public Latin School. His home was in Cambridge during his college course, which was seriously interrupted by sickness. He spent the summer of 1860 in travelling in the British Provinces and New England, and as far south as Norfolk, Va. His mother died in 1861, and in the autumn, of that year he made his home in Boston. He began the study of law, to which his father had early directed his attention, and entered the Harvard Law School in 1863, receiving his LL. B. in 1865. He did not, however, enter upon the practice of his profession, but for some years led a life of leisure in Boston.

In his early childhood afflicted by severe and protracted illness, bereft of the fostering care of his father at the age of thirteen, interrupted in his college course by repeated attacks of sickness, losing his beloved mother soon after that course was finished, and at length brought under the control of that melancholy in whose gloom his life terminated, he may well be regarded as the one among us most sadly afflicted. It gradually became apparent to his friends that his mind was diseased. At length the derangement developed itself so fully in strong religious delusions, fear of personal harm, and an almost uncontrollable desire to commit suicide, that he was taken to the McLean Asylum, in Somerville, July 1, 1868, where he remained — all efforts to effect his permanent restoration to sanity proving unavailing — till April 28, 1869, when, within a few hours of the thirtieth anniversary of his birth, a natural death, the result of the continuance of his mental state and physical exhaustion, put an end to his sad earthly experience. His body rests at Mount Auburn, funeral services having been held in the chapel in the cemetery.

One of his classmates who knew him best writes of an instance of noteworthy fidelity in Rand's career, and adds: "Indeed I have long felt as if he had set to most of us an example in truth, fidelity, and independence which we shall find it difficult to follow."

On account of prolonged absences from college exercises, occasioned by sickness during the latter part of his course, Rand failed to receive his A. B. with the rest of us; nevertheless, as he had not left college, but was nominally with us to the very end, his name has ever been kept upon our Class records as that of one of our

own proper number. By vote of the Class on Commencement Day, 1869, an expression of our sympathy was sent by the Secretary to Rand's surviving relatives, and a copy of it may be found on pages 791–792 of the Class Book.

James Holton Rice was born in Brighton, Mass., September 14, 1839. He enlisted in the army as a private July 27, 1861, but on August 22 was mustered into the United States service as first lieutenant, Company F, 19th Massachusetts, Colonel Hinks. The regiment arrived in Washington, September 1, whence it marched to Porcersville, Md., and was assigned to Lander's Brigade, Stone's Division, Corps of Observation. October 21 Rice acted as aide-de-camp at the battle of Ball's Bluff. From December, 1861, to February, 1862, he was on picket duty at Seneca Lock, Md., with his company; then for about two months he was detailed for recruiting service. In April he rejoined his regiment, then in the Third Brigade (Dana's), Second Division (Sedgwick's), Second Corps (Sumner's), before Yorktown, Va., and participated in the siege of that place. May 6 he was in the battle at West Point, Va., and engaged in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy up the Peninsula. On May 31 and June 1 he shared in the battles of Fair Oaks, and on June 25 was engaged in the battle of Oak Grove, in which he was wounded by a ball which struck on the crest of the left hip-bone and passed out through the thigh. This won him a furlough, but he was compelled to use a crutch for six months. September 7 he was commissioned captain of his company. From December, 1862, to June, 1863, he was detailed for recruiting service in Boston, being unable to perform duty in the field. He married Miss Clara Given in Boston, March 7, 1863. June 24 he was appointed captain, 33d Company, First Battalion, Invalid (afterward Veteran Reserve) Corps, and ordered to St. Louis, where during July and August he was in command of Camp Alexander. In September his company was stationed at Burnside Barracks, Indianapolis, Ind., guarding prisoners of war at Camp Morton. From October, 1863, to January, 1864, he was a member of a general court-martial. March 9, 1864, a son — our "Class Boy"— was born to him, and was named Edmund, but lived only about three months. May 28, 1864, Rice was in command of Company C, 5th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, Burnside Barracks, Indianapolis. He remained there till February 16, 1865, when he was sent, in charge

of prisoners for exchange, to Aiken's Landing, Va. This done, he returned, and on May 1 he was one of the guard of honor over the remains of President Lincoln while they lay in state at Indianapolis.

From May 22 to August 28 he was a member of a military commission at Cambridge, Ohio, and was on duty as a member of a general court-martial at Indianapolis from September 5, 1865, to February 5, 1866, when he was directed to proceed to his place of residence and report to the adjutant-general of the army for orders. Obeying, he was instructed to report to Major-General Howard for assignment to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Thus he was sent to Nashville, then to Louisville, and finally to Lexington, Ky., to assume the duties of chief superintendent of the affairs of the above-named bureau for the Lexington sub-district. He entered upon those duties March 31, 1866, having been brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel. January 5, 1865, a second son was born to him, in New York city, who was named, like the first who died, Edmund.

Rice was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, March 31, 1867, and was commissioned second lieutenant, 44th Regiment (infantry), U. S. A., accepting his commission April 1, 1867. May 3, 1867, he was seriously wounded in the shoulder and arm by so-called "regulators," while he was attempting an arrest near Nicholasville, Ky. He received his A. M. in 1867. He had leave of absence, on account of wounds, from June to October, 1867, and then rejoined his regiment at Reynolds Barracks, Washington, D. C., where he remained till April 1, 1869. He was brevetted first lieutenant and captain, U. S. A., March 2, 1866. For some months from April 1, 1869, he was on duty at Petersburg and Danville, Va., as military commissioner under the Reconstruction Acts. He was transferred to the 17th United States Infantry, May 27, 1869, and in March, 1870, was judge-advocate of a general court-martial held in Richmond, Va. From May to October in that year he was stationed at Forts Sully and Rice in Dakota. In October he appeared before the retiring-board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on account of his wounds, and for some months from November, 1870, was at home on surgeon's certificate of disability. He was promoted to first lieutenant, 17th United States Infantry, December 31, 1872, and retired December 23, 1873.

His address remained Allston, Mass., for several years, and his life became that of a civilian. In 1874 he was appointed justice of the peace, and on June 9 of that year he received the appointment for five years of clerk of the Municipal Court of the Brighton District, City of Boston. He served as a member of the Boston School Committee in 1874–75, and was appointed notary public for Suffolk County, March 14, 1876. A daughter, Martha Ann, was born to him July 2, 1875, at sea, on steamer *Star of the East*. His wife died December 13, 1878. In May, 1879, he was appointed special justice of the Municipal Court in the Brighton District. From September, 1884, he served through the year as special examiner of the Pension Bureau in Pennsylvania, and since October, 1885, has been in Connecticut in the same capacity. Rice married Margaret E. Graham, of Northbridge, Mass., at Northbridge, May 19, 1887. He is a member of the following organizations: the Massachusetts Commandery, M. O. L. L.; the Francis Washburn Post, No. 92, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.; the Army and Navy Club of New York City; the Bethesda Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Boston.

Address: P. O. Box 381, Hartford, Conn.; or 174 Buckingham Street, Springfield, Mass., his residence.

* **Frank Thornton Richardson** was born in Watertown, Mass., September 19, 1840. He was the son of John Hancock Richardson, a lawyer, who died in 1850. His mother was Lydia Anna Thaxter, daughter of Levi Thaxter. His paternal grandfather, John Richardson, was a Revolutionary pensioner.

Our classmate spent most of the year after graduation travelling in Europe. On his return he entered into business with Page, Richardson & Co., State Street, Boston, with whom he remained several years. Subsequently his address was for a long time "care of S. C. Thwing & Co., Boston." He married Miss Annie E. Brastow, of Somerville, Mass., January 27, 1869. They had no children. For about two years, from May, 1875, he was engaged with the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor in preparing for publication the "Decennial Census and Labor Statistics of 1875." In 1877 his residence was at 3 Mount Vernon Place, Boston.

During the last years of his life Richardson's health became greatly impaired. A serious trouble affected his eyes and ulti-

mately reached his brain, and his mind became disordered. He gave up all business, and retired from the city to his sea-shore home, at Manomet Bluffs, South Plymouth, Mass. Here he remained one or two years, enjoying the quiet retreat, and sustained by the tender ministry of his wife; but, as his infirmity increased, it was deemed best to place him under the care of Dr. Cowles, at the McLean Asylum, in Somerville. This was done in February, 1884, and on the twelfth of the following July he lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he never awoke. His funeral was private, and took place in Mount Auburn Chapel, near which his body rests.

While health permitted, he was frequently present at the reunions of the Class, and he expressed deep regret at his inability to participate in the celebration of our twentieth anniversary. One among those best acquainted with him has written:

> A life like that of Mr. Richardson, governed wholly by love of truth and humanity, is not always appreciated, and cannot be estimated by what the world calls success. So fine were his points of character, so sensitive his nature, that only those who knew him most intimately understood him.

And, with special reference to his last years:

> His pure and noble spirit had developed into all that could make life enjoyable for those most closely bound to him. In his calmer hours a sweet spirit of resignation and cheerfulness never deserted him. . . . Although a very active patient, his childlike confidence made him quite contented [at the asylum], always in the feeling that the physicians and attendants were his friends. . . . Always extremely radical in his religious views, . . . he yet had unbounded faith in another world; and the hope that he should "behold the King in his beauty, in the land that is very far off," cheered and sustained him in his almost total loss of vision.

The Secretary sent to our classmate's widow an expression of sympathy on behalf of the Class.

John Ritchie, son of Uriah and Susan Rand Ritchie, was born in the old North End of Boston, August 4, 1836. He attended the Fleet Street Primary School and the Eliot Grammar School. En-

tering the English High School, Thomas Sherwin principal, in 1850, he left it in 1852 to take up printing in the office of his uncle, George C. Rand, but went back to the High School in 1854 to complete the third year of the course. He then fitted for college at the Public Latin School, and entered Harvard in 1857. During the college vacations he made several journeys, visiting the principal cities of the Middle and Western States. The summer of 1859 was given up to a pedestrian tour with classmate Garrison, which took in portions of the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Hudson River valleys, and terminated with West Point and the Catskills — a walk of some 300 miles.

He ventured on ocean travel for the first time in August, 1861, as forecastle hand on the barque *Sicilian*, 321 tons, Captain Lavender, bound for the Mediterranean and a market. After forty days of rough weather and seasickness, he left the ship at Trieste and journeyed across the Continent to England. He did a good deal of mountain tramping in Switzerland, and, in crossing the Jura range, stopped to visit the castle and dungeon of Joux, where Toussaint l'Ouverture suffered his long imprisonment and death. He sailed for Boston in January, 1862, in the old side-wheeler *America*, a craft that made eight knots an hour, and carried a cow to supply fresh milk for the cabin.

When the recruiting for the Massachusetts colored regiments began under classmate Hallowell in 1863, Ritchie was one of the first to apply for service, and was commissioned quartermaster in the 54th, Colonel Robert G. Shaw commander. He served in that capacity until June, 1865, when the illness of his father, who died in the following October, led to his resignation and return home. The 54th was formally mustered out three months later on Boston Common. On May 24, 1866, Ritchie was married to Caroline Stuart Poole, daughter of Amos Poole, of Milton, Mass. She died in the following January.

He made in the summer of 1867, with a companion, quite a cruise in a small Whitehall boat on the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. Setting out at Providence, R. I., they sailed through Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound to the mouth of the Connecticut, and ascended the river some 200 miles, with carries at the dams and rapids, to White River Junction. Leaving the Connecticut at this point, the Merrimac was reached by a rail-carry of 50

miles, and the boat launched into its waters at Franklin, N. H. They descended the river to Newburyport, and thence sailed around Cape Ann into Boston Harbor. The trip was 570 miles in length, occupied five weeks of time, and the party did its own cooking, and camped on shore at night. A similar trip with two companions was made on the Connecticut River in 1868. The boat was carried by rail to Lake Memphremagog, and a start made there with two weeks of camping, fishing, and sailing. Through the waters of the small streams Clyde and Nulhegan, the Connecticut was gained at Brunswick, Vt., a point some 350 miles above its outflow into Long Island Sound. The strong current, many falls and rapids, notably the Twenty-mile Rapids in its upper part, made the descent of this river full of work and adventure. From the mouth of the river the course lay through the Sound and around Point Judith to Providence, whence the boat was carried by rail back to Boston. Distance over 700 miles.

Ritchie passed the year 1869 in Europe. The early part of it was spent in Berlin and Vienna attending lectures and studying the German language, and the summer and autumn in travel. While in Ireland he went to Parsonstown to see the famous Rosse reflecting telescope, and walked into its great tube then lying unused on the ground. In England he was a spectator of the Harvard-Oxford International boat-race on the Thames, August 27. In Switzerland he attempted the ascent of Mont Blanc, but, owing to a snow-storm, could get no further than to the Grands Mulets. He returned to America in 1870. In 1873 he was busy at home in Boston putting up the Franklin Buildings, which had been destroyed in the great fire of the previous year. In 1874 he made another visit to Europe, and, during a tramp in Switzerland, essayed Mont Blanc again, and easily reached the summit.

A successful balloon ascension may be mentioned as one of the incidents of the year 1875, made from Boston with a party under the charge of the aëronaut Donaldson. After remaining up about an hour, and skimming over the harbor and islands at an altitude of about three thousand feet, a speedy descent was made to avoid being blown out to sea, and a landing effected (in the water) near Hull.

Ritchie crossed the Atlantic again in October, 1875, made a tour through Russia, Turkey, and Greece, and was married in Dresden,

Germany, June 29, 1876, to Miss Rosa Gertrud Schoepffer, daughter of Hector Schoepffer, of Dresden. He bought the old Bartlett estate in Winthrop, Mass., and lived there from 1879 to 1886. With the exception of these seven years, he has always lived in Boston. In 1886 he bought the house, No. 10 Mount Vernon Street, where he now resides. He has no children. In the years since his marriage he has made with his wife several trips to her home in Germany, and to other parts of Europe, and at one time crossed into Africa and visited Tunis and Algiers. Other trips, not worthy of detailed account, have been taken from time to time on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in the Adirondack country of northern New York, in the mountains of West Virginia and North Carolina, and on the coasts and rivers of Florida; also, in 1889, a cruise on the steam-yacht *Lorna*, with a party of friends, through the inland waters of the Atlantic coast, from Norfolk to Jacksonville. Our classmate has taken to the bicycle of late years, and ridden it for both health and pleasure. He has made several tours awheel during his visits to Germany, and in this way has seen the finest portions of Saxony, Bavaria, the Harz, and Thuringia.

He took an active part in politics in the Mugwump secession of 1884. He was a member of the Boston committee of one hundred, and a delegate to the convention of Independents held June 17 in New York city. He gave up the succeeding months to campaign work in his own town of Winthrop, and can rightly claim a part of the credit for the extraordinary result achieved there. At the election in November this intensely Republican town threw over its own leader and cast its vote for Cleveland.

Ritchie is a member of the following named societies: the National Civil Service Reform League, the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, the Citizens' Association of Boston, the New England Tariff Reform League, the Massachusetts Reform Club, the New England Meteorological Society, the Bostonian Society, the Boston Athletic Association, the League of American Wheelmen, and the Massachusetts Cremation Society.

His address is No. 10 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

* **Thomas Rodman Robeson** was born in New Bedford, Mass., November 7, 1840. His father, Thomas R. Robeson, was a merchant engaged in the whaling business. He died in 1848. The Robeson family are of Scotch origin, and the first of them to

come to this country was Andrew Robeson, who arrived in 1690, and bought an estate at the junction of the Wissahickon and Schuylkill rivers, which is still owned by his descendants. He was chief justice of Pennsylvania in 1698, and his name is frequently mentioned in the early colonial records. Our classmate's mother was Sibyl Williams Washburn, descended on the maternal side from Roger Williams. At the age of thirteen Robeson was sent to the school of Mr. T. P. Allen (Harvard, 1842), in Sterling, Mass., where he remained two years. He then spent nearly two years under the instruction of Mr. William P. Atkinson, in Brookline, Mass., whither his mother had removed, and he finished his preparation for college under Mr. Francis Marion Tower (Harvard, 1847), in Cambridge. In college he was a member of the Institute of 1770, and of the Porcellian and the Hasty Pudding clubs. He roomed with Eustis during the first two years, and with Lamb during the rest of the course.

On the breaking out of the war, April, 1861, having obtained President Felton's consent, he left college, and, with Holmes and Hallowell, entered the Fourth Battalion, under the command of Col. Thomas Stevenson, then at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. On May 28 he was commissioned second lieutenant, Company F, 2d Massachusetts Infantry, and on November 30 he was made first lieutenant, and was detailed for duty in the Signal Corps, then just formed under Major Meyer, and in that service was present at the battles of Roanoke and Newberne. In the former he was on Commodore Goldsborough's flag-ship, the *Southfield*, which, from its advanced position, was the principal mark for the enemy's guns. Here he was the first to use our army signal-system *under fire*. In the latter battle he was on the *Delaware*, Commodore Rowan's flag-ship, which led the fleet in single file to Newberne. Soon after, as his eyes had suffered severely in the performance of these duties, he rejoined his regiment, which had not up to that time been in action. In all its subsequent movements he took part until his death. In Banks's retreat from Winchester, to the 2d Massachusetts was assigned the arduous duty of covering the rear. In the battle of Cedar Mountain, in which the 2d lost fourteen out of twenty-two officers engaged, Robeson was shot through the right wrist, a wound which obtained for him a brief furlough. The next day after that battle he was promoted to be captain of Company B, his commission dating August 10,

1862. He returned to his regiment with his wound scarcely healed, and shared in the hardships of Pope's campaign, and his sword and scabbard bore the marks of three bullets which struck them on the hard-fought field of Antietam. At Chancellorsville he had the pleasure of capturing a company of the enemy and receiving the sword of its commanding officer, and he was engaged in the action at Beverly Ford.

He received his death-wound in the battle of Gettysburg, on the morning of Friday, July 3, 1863. His company had been posted as skirmishers in advance of the regiment. At six o'clock in the morning the division was ordered to advance, and, the regiment pressing forward, had just come up to his men when he was struck in the thigh by a conical ball. Though he was immediately removed to the hospital-tent and kindly attended by the surgeon of his regiment, his life could not be saved. He lingered till the morning of July 6, when "he died peacefully, and almost without a struggle." To the surgeon's repeated inquiries whether there was anything that he wished to say before he died, he replied that, though it was hard to be cut off with so many bright prospects before him, he was ready to go. His last words were: "I believe the cause is just, and I have tried to know and do my duty." His remains, obtained and brought home by James C. Davis, Esq. (Harvard, 1858), were interred in the family burial-place in New Bedford, July 13, Rev. W. J. Potter conducting the funeral service.

A friend writes of Robeson:

> Few officers of his rank were more serviceable than this brave young man. Though but twenty-two years of age, he had a thorough manliness of character, in harmony with his tall, strong form; and this, with his personal dignity and unfailing courage, gained him the respect of his men, and gave him unusual success in keeping them cool and steady in action.

"Duty done in a just cause!" His last words afford a fitting key-note to the eulogistic thoughts which crowd into our minds as we recall his manly life and death.

At a meeting of the Class on Commencement Day, July 15, 1863, appropriate resolutions were adopted, and their record may be found on page 782 of the Class Book. A sketch of him by J. C. Davis is in Vol. II of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies."

* **Charles Christie Salter** was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 4, 1839. In 1855 he entered Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., then under the charge of Gideon L. Soule, LL. D. In July, 1857, he passed from that institution into the Sophomore Class in Harvard (Class of '60); but, his health failing, he left college, and, in January, 1858, sailed from Boston in the ship *John Haven*, commanded by his brother, Captain Edwin Salter. During the voyage he visited Florida and the north of England, and recovered his health. He entered the Class of '61 in its first term Sophomore. He was one of the founders of the Harvard Temperance Society, a contributor to the *Harvard Magazine*, and a member of the Christian Union. After graduation he had charge of an academy in Dighton, Mass., for about a year; then, in September, 1862, he entered the Harvard Divinity School, from which he graduated July 19, 1865, delivering an address on "Socinian Theology." In October of the same year he received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Parish Unitarian Church in West Cambridge, Mass., over which church, after having supplied its pulpit for some time, and having been ordained, he was installed.

He relinquished this charge in January, 1869, giving up at the same time the ministry as a profession, and entered the Harvard Law School in May. But in the spring of 1870, on account of impaired health, he planned a trip to Europe with his brother, which was thwarted by his death on the steamer *Java* on the first night out, April 7, 1870. An appreciative tribute to his memory is appended from Hackett's pen:

Salter's death was most unlooked for. He left Cambridge about the first of April, and went to Portsmouth to get ready to go to Europe in company with his brother Thomas, of Brooklyn. Called to New York some days sooner than he had expected, he remained there one night, sailing the next day by steamer for Queenstown. At the hotel in New York he was awakened from his sleep by a violent beating of the heart, which alarmed his brother Albert, who had accompanied him from Portsmouth and slept in the same room with him. The next morning, however, he appeared much better. On board the steamer he complained of not feeling well, and talked for some time with the surgeon. Afterward he read a volume of Macaulay. At the approach of night, he said he felt chilly, and, yielding to the advice of his brother, who wrapped him in an extra blanket, he retired early to his berth. His brother soon after went to sleep, and, awaking about three o'clock, got

up "to see how Charlie was getting along." He was already dead. Apparently he had passed away without a struggle. He was buried at sea — as was the fate of an elder brother who, ten years before, was buried from the ship of which he had been the commanding officer.

I have known Salter intimately since boyhood, from our school-days in Portsmouth (our native town) till the last year of his life, at Cambridge, where he was studying law, and where I met him every day at the same table. While I have always respected him for his talents, his acute and bold reasoning, and his easy superiority in controversy, of which he was ever fond, it is only for the year just passed that I have been attracted by a growth and development of kind, sympathetic qualities that have endeared him to his associates. He was not well known to all the Class. He left college with a few warmly attached friends, and many acquaintances who knew him only as a keen, aggressive thinker, an extensive reader, and a scholar of high rank.

With Salter's intellectual ability, no one who ever conversed with him could fail to be impressed. He was a rapid and indefatigable reader, and his memory was stored with the choicest information. Dr. Peabody, who knew him most intimately from boyhood, has said that "he never knew a man of Salter's years who had read and knew so much." Besides his theological education, he had attended medical lectures, and had from other sources enriched his mind with the principles of that profession. Laying aside his own chosen profession only after a severe struggle, he applied himself to the study of the law. He brought to it enthusiastic love of learning, and, from his habit of continuous reading and careful digestion, his mind was well prepared to analyze and comprehend legal doctrines. In less than a year he was as well grounded as most men are after a full term of three years' study. Especially fond of logic and of metaphysics, his application of principles of law to the facts of a case was made with singular dexterity and clearness.

The most marked characteristic of our classmate was the ripening of a boyish taste for intellectual combat into power of conversation at once entertaining and instructive. His conversation was brilliant and sparkling. It was full of spirit, and glowed with an animation that stimulated his hearers to do their best. Choice anecdotes, that only a cultivated scholar could have treasured up, felicitous quotations, or classical allusions, or truths in philosophy or science, would fall from his lips in rapid succession, without the slightest thought of any display of learning. He would take up a topic in a bold and dashing strain, and, with a laugh, excite everybody's interest in it who heard him. As such, he was the life of the company; and those who met with him around the social board this last winter will never forget how much of wit, of sprightly, generous criticism, of charming raillery, and of solid ac-

quirement was parted with when that slight form was committed to the deep.

Beneath all was a kind and affectionate nature, that assured you the speaker was happy because he interested you, and was himself interested in what he said. Though depressed by physical weakness — for his mind "o'er-inform'd the tenement of clay" — there was nothing querulous or gloomy in his conduct toward others. He would, on the contrary, preserve a cheerful front on many an occasion when I know he must have been suffering from bodily ailment. It was this trait that I would especially point out to those who only knew him slightly, and that only as they occasionally saw him in college. A few years out of college works changes more or less in us all. Salter's contact with the world modified his views, and afforded him, not so much a broader and more catholic spirit, as a heartier sympathy than that the mere student enjoys with the world as it is. Had he lived to meet us at successive Commencements, I doubt if any grasp of the hand would have been heartier, or word of welcome more sincere, than that of CHARLES CHRISTIE SALTER.

The resolutions adopted by the Class, June 28, 1870, in memory of Salter, are recorded on page 793 of the Class Book.

Edward William Sanborn was born in Boston, Mass., May 5, 1837. He attended public schools in that city — Primary, Grammar (*i. e.*, the Mayhew and the Endicott), and the Public Latin School. In August, 1861, he entered the office of Edward F. Hodges, Esq., 42 Court Street, Boston, where he studied law till October, 1863, when he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and soon opened an office in Niles's Block, 33 School Street. He married Miss Maria M. Parsons, of Northfield, Mass., April 3, 1866, who died February 21, 1868, leaving a daughter, Susie Lydia, born September 26, 1867. Sanborn has continued to reside in Boston and vicinity, practising law, having an office for a long time at 9 State Street.

At present his office is at 80 Beverly Street, and, besides his other duties, he is treasurer of the Boston Frame and Moulding Co. His residence is No. 5 Hancock Street.

Wesley Caleb Sawyer was born in Harvard, Mass., August 26, 1839. Till 1854 he worked on his father's farm, attending the district school in winter. In 1854 and 1855 he was in Wilbraham

Academy, Mr. Minor Raymond principal. His studies were interrupted for a year by ill health, but he spent the year 1856 at Claverack Seminary, N. Y., and finished his preparation for college under Mr. Charles Hammond in Lawrence Academy, Groton. The brevity and broken character of this preparatory course involved the usual defects of classical training, which drew after them the usual consequences of hard work and overtaxed eyes. Yet Sawyer's course at Harvard was not interrupted, and in his Senior year he won two college prizes, viz., a Boylston elocution prize, and a Bowdoin dissertation prize. He preached at intervals during the college course. From August to October, 1861, he was recruiting for the Union army under orders of General Henry Wilson. October 8 he was commissioned captain, Company H, 23d Massachusetts, which was ordered to North Carolina. January 27, 1862, he narrowly escaped the bullets of a small party of the enemy in ambush. February 8, in the battle of Roanoke Island, he succeeded in getting his company first through the swamp on the enemy's left flank. March 14, in the battle of Newberne, he had his left leg shot away, above the knee, by a cannon-ball. He arrived in Boston, April 26, on furlough, and in September, 1862, was appointed to command Camp Stevens at Groton Junction, Mass., where he organized and drilled (on horseback) the 53d Massachusetts. While there he began to wear the Palmer artificial leg presented by the Class. He resigned his commission November 18, 1862.

During the spring of 1863 he was studying theology, privately, in Cambridge. July 22 he started for New Orleans, via the Mississippi, but sickness at Vicksburg compelled his return in September. Soon after, he entered the Methodist Theological Institute at Concord, N. H., and, April 4, 1864, received ordination before Bishop Ames. During the hard fighting of June, 1864, he started for the Virginia battle-grounds, in the employ of the Christian Commission. That emergency passed, he returned to the Methodist Theological Institute at Concord, N. H., and completed his course there in March, 1865. In April he joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was appointed to a charge in Maplewood, near Boston. At the end of a single year, against urgent entreaties to remain, he sailed for Europe in impaired health. He travelled in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Austria, and Switzerland, studied

three years in Germany and one in France, in the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris, and was graduated in 1870 A. M. and Ph. D. at Göttingen. Returning home in September, 1870, still in poor health, he taught Latin and Greek in Lassell Seminary, Mass., in 1871. Gradually regaining his health, in 1872 he assumed the chair of German language and literature in the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. In September, 1875, he was called to the professorship of intellectual philosophy and rhetoric in Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.; and in addition to the regular duties of his professorship, he taught the German classes. He married Miss Minnie E. Birge, of Appleton, July 1, 1877. In 1882 he was appointed conductor of Teachers' Institutes in Wisconsin, and professor of political economy and civil government in the State Normal School at Oshkosh.

These appointments, honorable and desirable in a financial aspect, required an excessive amount of work, which impaired Sawyer's health, so that at the end of three years he was obliged for the second time to seek rest and cure in Europe, and, with his family, he spent nearly two years in Dresden and vicinity. In July, 1886, he made a trip to Bavaria with his wife, and they attended the Bayreuth festival, after which he spent six weeks very profitably at a "Moorbad" at Steben, in the Fichtel Mountains. He came home in 1887, and was engaged in private literary labor till called by President Hirst, of the University of the Pacific, College Park, Cal. (the oldest college in the State), to the chair of English in that institution. There he reorganized his department, and thus doubled the number of students electing the English course; and three of the post-graduate courses — history, political science, and literature — were developed by him. He was elected vice-president of the university in 1890, and in that capacity is left temporarily in charge by the recent resignation (July, 1891) of President Hirst.

He published, in 1883, through S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, a "Practical German Grammar," which reached its second edition in 1886; also, through John C. Buckbee & Co., Chicago, a "Complete German Manual" (12mo, 333 pp.). He has in preparation a work upon "The Heroes of Wagner's Operas." Among the shorter productions of his pen may be mentioned an introduction to Dr. Wheeler's "The Foreigner in China," and an article in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* on F. H. Jacobi. Sawyer is a member of the

American Philological Society, the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

He has four children — Wilbur Augustus, born in Appleton, Wis., August 7, 1879; John Birge, born in Appleton, Wis., January 17, 1881; Edna Mercy, born in Oshkosh, Wis., December 27, 1882; and George Howard, born in San José, Cal., July 26, 1888. Our classmate has an interest in a fruit ranch not far from his home, and has bought a house, moved it, made it over, and occupies it as his residence.

Address: University of the Pacific, College Park, Santa Clara Co., Cal.

Joseph Herbert Senter was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 24, 1842. He attended the public schools in Portsmouth, for some years the Grammar School which his father taught, afterward the High School, also Portsmouth Academy, under Mr. William C. Harris, one year. From August, 1857, to 1858, he was in the advanced class of Phillips Academy, Exeter, under Dr. Soule, and he entered college the first term Sophomore. From September to December, 1861, he was reading law in the office of the city solicitor of Lynn. From December, 1861, to July, 1863, he taught the Rockville Grammar School, in South Danvers. In September, 1863, he entered the Harvard Divinity School, and graduated July 17, 1866, but remained at Divinity Hall, Cambridge, as a resident graduate for a year.

June 20, 1867, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Congregational Society (Unitarian), in North Chelsea, Mass. In April, 1869, he resigned his pastorate, and in September of that year was appointed assistant in the cataloguing department of Harvard University Library. In 1872, a year after resigning the principalship of Dean Academy, in Franklin, Mass., his father removed to Portland, Me., with his family, but in less than two months died, after a very short illness, August 7. Senter himself, in April, 1873, resigned his situation in the library of Harvard College, and went to live in Portland with his mother. In September, 1876, he assumed the position of first assistant in the Public Library of Cincinnati. He left that library in July, 1878, and lived again at home in Portland till August, 1883, when he went to New York to assist Melvil Dewey, the chief librarian, in recataloguing the Columbia

College Library. He continued at this work till July, 1884. In October, 1884, he entered the Astor Library, where, under the direction of Robbins Little, the superintendent, he assisted C. A. Nelson (Class of '60) in bringing out the new printed catalogue of that library — a "Continuation," in four volumes (he is mentioned in the preface to the fourth volume in the second place among the workers on it). This task was finished in the summer of 1888, and, on August 1, Senter returned to Portland.

From the end of December, 1888, on the death of his uncle, William Senter, December 22, who had been mayor of the city two years, and head of the watch, clock, jewelry, and nautical-instrument firm in which his brother was junior partner, he kept the books of the firm, and assisted his brother in the business till November 5, 1890, when he returned to New York city on the invitation of Beaman, who was one of the library committee, of the Association of the Bar of that city to assist in preparing a printed catalogue of their library. This work finished, he returned in 1892 to Portland. Senter is a member of the American Oriental Society.

Address: 10 Avon street, Portland, Me.

* **Carleton Atwood Shurtleff** was born in Brookline, Mass., June 18, 1840. His ancestor, William Shurtleff, came from England to Plymouth, Mass., at a very early date, and died in Marshfield in 1666. Our classmate's father was Dr. Samuel Atwood Shurtleff, and his mother was Eliza (Carleton) Shurtleff. She was a descendant of the Edward Carleton who accompanied Ezekiel Rogers from Rowley, England, in 1638, and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1640. Through her mother's mother she traced her lineage back to the heroic Hannah Dustin.

Shurtleff attended the Grammar and High schools in his native town, the latter from 1852 to 1857, under, successively, Messrs. Atkinson, Bellows, Coffin, and lastly J. E. Horr (Harvard, 1852). To the wise and kind encouragement given him by Mr. Horr, he ascribed a fresh interest and increased success in his studies. The nature of this is partly suggested by his constructing at home nearly all the apparatus used in the school in illustrating statical electricity. In college he belonged to the Institute of 1770, the Rumford Society, the Natural History Society, the Temperance Society, and the Hasty Pudding Club.

He early manifested a fondness for making "collections," and at the close of the Senior year he had of steel pens about a thousand varieties, of newspapers more than two thousand different ones, of coins eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and the nucleus of a postage-stamp collection which he had begun in 1858. But his attention had been turned to the study of nature by his father very early, and in college his interest centred in botany and entomology. He had gathered and prepared for his herbarium about three hundred species of plants before December, 1860, and his collection of insects in May, 1861, numbered nearly or quite fifteen hundred. During the year after his graduation, he was engaged under Professor Agassiz in studying the anatomy of insects, giving special attention to their wings; and the summer of 1862 was spent by him in gathering specimens in Eastport, Me., and among the White Mountains. It was probably during this year that he became a member of the Boston Society of Natural History. He belonged also to the Numismatic Society. In September, 1862, he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he pursued his studies till February 25, 1863; then, passing an examination before the army examining board in Philadelphia, he was appointed medical cadet, U. S. A., and ordered to Memphis, thence to Milliken's Bend (this was at the time of Grant's operations before Vicksburg), where he arrived April 21, and was assigned to the floating hospital *Nashville*, under the charge of Surgeon James D. Strawbridge. Bad water, hot weather, poor food, and the hospital malaria soon overcame him, and he was given a furlough in June to recuperate.

After about a month at home he reported for duty again, and was assigned to the Cotton Factory Hospital in Harrisburg, Pa., where Garrison saw his room studded with insects, and where he remained from July 20 to October 26, when he was transferred to the Broad and Cherry Street Hospital in Philadelphia. He served there until it was discontinued, in January, 1864, and at the same time attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. From January to March 29, the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was in Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia; and in April he entered the Harvard Medical School again. There, as his brother, Dr. Augustine Shurtleff, of Brookline, wrote, soon after his death, he applied himself most assiduously, confining himself closely to dissection.

We all noticed that he was growing thin under such constant application, and begged him to take some relaxation, but he was never satisfied to rest. On Wednesday, June 22, he came home after a hard day's work, having, as I have since learned, dressed the wounds of a number of soldiers, for which duty he volunteered, besides making several post-mortem examinations at the Massachusetts General Hospital, one of which was very trying from the character of the disease.

Thursday he felt very unwell, and trouble developed in his throat which proved to be diphtheria. Still, he did not take to his bed until Saturday evening, and then he was not apprehensive of a fatal result. But he "became rapidly worse, and was only partially in his right mind until morning, although wonderfully tractable. About ten o'clock in the forenoon" (Sunday, June 26) "he fell into an uneasy slumber, and so passed away at 1.15 P. M." His body was committed to the grave in the Brookline Cemetery, only a few rods from the place of his birth and death, on June 28, after funeral services conducted by Rev. James Reed and Rev. Mr. Ager of the Church of the New Jerusalem—Crowninshield, Lincoln, Mumford, Pettee, Sleeper, R. Stone, and Wright being present.

" Cassius," as we all were accustomed to call him, put the most modest estimate upon his own abilities and attainments. He had no thought of being a leader among men; he had no ambition for a bustling, noisy activity.

> His daily prayer, far better understood
> In acts than words, was simply doing good.
> So calm, so constant was his rectitude
> That by his loss alone we know its worth,
> And feel how true a man has walked with us on earth.

Without brilliant qualities, without remarkable intellectual endowments, he yet promised by faithful, patient labor in his chosen pursuits to attain to usefulness, and even to eminence. For months of our college life, owing to his retiring disposition and lack of self-assertion, he was but little known among us; but toward the end of the course no one was more highly esteemed for purity of life and all the lovely virtues of the heart than " Cassius." We recall with interest his wonderful powers of observation; his fondness for tracing quaint resemblances between men and animals; and his quiet humor, so often showing itself, and yet never in a

bitter sarcasm or an unfeeling jest. Though often alone, he was not a misanthrope; though reserved, he was not secretive, and though naturally serious, he was not gloomy. When pained by the immorality or gross selfishness of others, his rebuke was a pure life, rather than words. And yet he was never satisfied with his own attainments in holiness, but was ever striving to reach a point higher than that which he had gained. Joining the Church of the New Jerusalem, in Brookline, soon after leaving college, he ever felt that his connection with that church had been a great blessing to him, and when death came upon him unexpectedly, it did not find him unprepared. It was an event upon which he had often pondered, and in regard to which he had clear convictions. Referring to Alden's decease in one of his letters, he wrote: "How much better that the whole Class should go, dying thus nobly for their country and the good of mankind, even though they go so early, than that they should live a life of ease and selfishness, and at the end of many years look back over a dreary waste of uncultivated soil!"

The resolutions adopted by the Class, July 20, 1864, and recorded on page 787 of the Class Book, refer to him as "a kind, sympathetic, pure and true Christian friend, whose daily life was a rebuke to all evil, and an encouragement to all good." Of similar tenor were the resolutions sent to the family by his associates in the Medical School, and peculiarly tender and appreciative was the letter sent with flowers for his burial casket by the little band which met for religious study under his leadership on Saturday evenings.

An obituary notice of him contains the following statements:

> Even as a scholar it is now found that he had far surpassed all that was so much admired in him. In his investigations in Entomology, he arrived at some results hitherto unknown, and there has been found among his papers a treatise or essay, completely prepared for the press, on a "New Discovery in the Articulation of the Wings of Insects." This work is pronounced by competent judges to be highly important, and is to be published for the benefit of science. Other highly valuable papers were also found.

A classmate wrote of him to his brother:

> A purer spirit never left sorrowing hearts behind it. He was the incarnation of gentleness, goodness, humanity, modesty; born into a

love for and a study of nature, whom he knew better than many of loftier pretensions; thoughtful, religious, yet ever happy through infinite faith.

Hiram Smith Shurtleff was born in Boston, August 23, 1841. He attended the Boston public schools — the Primary, the Adams Grammar, and the Public Latin, being connected with the last from 1852 to 1857. From August, 1861, to January, 1864, he studied law in the office of J. P. Healy, Esq., city solicitor, Boston. January 21, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant, Company I, 56th Massachusetts, which was mustered in, 1000 strong, February 25, was in the actions of the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th, and 31st of May, and the 17th of June, in the campaign in Virginia, in which it lost, in killed and wounded, between 400 and 500 men. July 7, 1864, he was promoted to captain, Company B, 56th Massachusetts, and continued to serve with the Army of the Potomac till the end of the war. He took his master's degree at Harvard in course. November 6, 1866, he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent Ward 4, Boston, in the Massachusetts General Court, and received a reëlection the next year.

After the war, in 1866, he became associated with Mr. F. H. Underwood, at that time Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, as his assistant, and during necessarily long and frequent absences of that gentleman from the court in the course of the ensuing five years, Mr. Shurtleff acted as his substitute at the Clerk's desk, and had entire control of everything connected with the office. . . . [He] served two terms in the Legislature, as Representative from old Ward 4, receiving for his second term the largest vote ever thrown in the ward up to that time for any candidate, and being, practically, unanimously elected.— *Sunday Times*, Boston, October 29, 1876.

His father, Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ex-mayor of Boston, died in 1874. In 1881 Shurtleff was engaged in business at 40 Congress Street, Boston. In July, 1885, he was appointed Superintendent of Outdoor Poor by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, which position he still holds, with an office in the State House, which is his business address.

Residence: Wales Street, off Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester District, Boston.

* **Herbert Sleeper** was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 8, 1841. His father, the late Hon. John Sherborne Sleeper, followed the sea for some twenty years, commanding several merchant vessels sailing from Boston. Later he established the *Exeter Newsletter* in Exeter, N. H., from which he passed to the *Lowell Journal* in Lowell, Mass., and finally became editor-in-chief of the *Boston Journal*, which he raised to great popularity in New England. He resided for many years in Roxbury, of which city he was mayor for three successive terms. Our classmate's mother was Mary Folsom Noble, daughter of Captain Joseph Noble, a shipmaster, of Portsmouth, N. H., and granddaughter of Nathaniel Folsom, Esq., of the same place. The family removed to Roxbury in 1843, and there Sleeper attended the Washington Grammar School under Mr. Reed, then the Dearborn Grammar School under Mr. W. D. Long, and from 1854 to 1857 he was a member of the Roxbury Latin School, under Mr. A. H. Buck.

After graduation he spent a year reading law in the office of Messrs. C. T. and T. H. Russell, 27 State Street, Boston; but in August, 1862, he felt called upon to take up arms in his country's defense, and enlisted as a private in Company F, 44th Massachusetts, under Captain Charles Storrow. His regiment was stationed most of the time at Newberne, N. C. Sleeper was with his company in the engagements at Rawle's Mills, Kingston, and Whitehall, and in the reserve at Goldsboro'. The 44th, a nine-months regiment, was mustered out in June, 1863, and in the fall of that year Sleeper took up his law books again. In 1864 he attended lectures in the Harvard Law School, and on February 21, 1865, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and soon after opened an office at 42 Court Street, Boston.

Very few were aware of the long conflict with insidious disease which Sleeper waged. He was apparently vigorous, intellectually and physically, in his boyhood, but from his Sophomore year on his natural energies were repressed, and his praiseworthy ambitions thwarted repeatedly, by a debility which he strove in vain to overcome. Again and again he began enterprises hopefully, only to find his strength unequal to the task. Ill health forbade that close application to his studies in college which had placed him at the head of his class in the Roxbury Latin School. Admitted to the bar, he was hampered by frequently recurring feebleness, which at

length necessitated a sea voyage to the south of Europe, in the fall of 1867. A few weeks' compulsory residence at Fayal — the vessel having been injured in a hurricane and having put in for repairs — seemed beneficial, and Messina, Mount Etna, Naples, Mount Vesuvius, Rome, Florence, and especially Venice, were full of interest to him; but a fresh cold, caught in a snow-storm on the Tyrolese Alps, gave him a new reminder of his danger, and, resulting in hemorrhage and serious weakness, interfered sadly with his enjoyment of the remainder of his homeward journey, via Munich, the Rhine, Brussels, Antwerp, Paris, and London. He reached Boston in July, 1868, not so strong as when he left; and during the following winter he was confined to the house with a racking cough. Although a temporary recovery of strength, during the summer of 1869, relieved the anxiety of his friends, his experience warned him that a sedentary life and hard study were not suited to his constitution, and he reluctantly concluded to abandon the profession of his choice.

As his health allowed, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, spending about a year at Bellows Falls, Vt., as agent of the New England Wood Pulp Co.; and afterward, in February, 1871, forming a partnership with Messrs. Howe & Living, in the wholesale leather business, at 48 High Street, Boston. Before the expiration of a year, finding the business not so profitable as he had anticipated, he withdrew his capital and retired from the firm. In November, 1872, he became an assistant in the Boston office of the London, Liverpool, and Globe Insurance Co., where he remained for twelve months. By careful management during these three or four years, and by devoting much attention to exercise, in which he had great confidence, his health appeared to be in some good measure restored; so that he ventured, early in 1874, to throw himself with energy and sanguine hopes into a new enterprise, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of sole leather with Mr. S. A. Butler, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the business. Their factory was in Woburn, and their Boston office at 78 High Street. But once more, and for the last time, his plan was to be thwarted. On the approach of spring he lost strength, and suffered again slightly from hemorrhage of the lungs. On the morning of April 18 he told his father that he thought of asking his classmate, Wigglesworth, for medical advice. Having attended to business as

usual, after dinner he walked to Wigglesworth's office and consulted him; and, on his way back, while on the sidewalk bordering the Common, opposite the Public Library, he was seen to stagger, put his handkerchief to his mouth, step off the sidewalk, and fall to the pavement. Several persons approached him and found him unconscious, owing to a sudden and violent hemorrhage, the blood rushing in a torrent from his mouth. In a few minutes life was extinct. So, with a terrible shock to his family and friends, ended his protracted struggle for life—nay, let us rather say and believe, came his transition to that higher sphere of life where "the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick."

Said the *Boston Journal*, under date of April 20, 1874:

> He was a gentleman of high moral character, open and genial nature, fine abilities, and unusual culture, and had greatly endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his many engaging qualities. They will sincerely mourn his sad and sudden departure in the flower of manhood, while his aged father and the rest of his family will have the heartfelt sympathy of an extensive circle of friends in this painful affliction.

Such sympathy the Secretary endeavored to express, in behalf of the Class, on learning of Sleeper's decease, in a letter written to his father.

* **William Franklin Snow** was born in Boston, December 13, 1838. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin Snow and his wife, *née* Elizabeth Clark Gooding. His father, having commanded various merchant vessels sailing out of Boston, ultimately became a merchant in Honolulu. In 1846 Snow attended the Mayhew Grammar School in Boston, William D. Swan master. In 1847 the family moved to Honolulu, and Snow came under the instruction of Mr. J. Fuller, first in Honolulu Seminary, and afterward in the Royal School. But from 1852 to 1856 he studied under Mr. Edward G. Beckwith, who was in 1854 made president of the newly founded Oahu College; and, returning to Boston, he completed his preparation for college under the private tuition of Mr. Charles K. Dillaway. In college he was a member of the Christian Brethren, the Rumford Society, the Temperance Society, the O. K., and the Phi Beta Kappa. He spent the year after graduation in Andover Theological Seminary, rooming with Wright.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, of the 5th Massachusetts regiment, and was soon appointed first corporal. October 3 he was unanimously nominated for the chaplaincy of the regiment, and the nomination was confirmed. Three days later he was licensed to preach by the Suffolk North Association (Congregational), and was ordained in the Franklin Street Church, Somerville, receiving as a gift from friends, with whom he had been associated in the work of the church and Sunday-school, a regulation sword and belt. His regiment was soon ordered to North Carolina, where it remained during its term of service, assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, under General John G. Foster. The 5th participated in eight expeditions, was engaged in the actions at Whitehall and Goldsboro', and was mustered out of service in July, 1863. In a very complimentary address at parting with it, its brigade commander, Colonel H. C. Lee, referred to the fact that it had engaged in more expeditions, endured longer marches, and performed more arduous service than any other nine-months regiment in the department, or even than the three-years troops in the same period of time.

During the summer, after his army experience, Snow preached for several weeks to a newly organized society on Winter Hill, in Somerville, till sickness compelled him to discontinue. He was married, October 19, 1863, by Rev. D. T. Packard, who preached his ordination sermon, to his cousin, Miss Harriet E. Gooding, of Somerville; and they sailed from New York for Honolulu, via the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, October 23. Arriving at his Sandwich Island home without accident, though after a tedious voyage, he spent about six months there among the friends whom he had not seen for seven years, and then returned to California. Here he served for fifteen months as acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Grass Valley, a mining town about two hundred miles northeast of Sacramento. While his pastorate there was evidently highly prospered during his stay, its real success was still more apparent after he left; others reaping the visible harvest of seed which he had sown.

In August, 1865, he returned East and reëntered Andover Theological Seminary as a resident licentiate. Here he undertook to condense the work of two years into one, manifesting a forgetfulness of physical laws and of the limits of his strength which was

habitual with him, and was almost his only fault. Besides pursuing his studies, he began, in February, 1866, preaching regularly to the Eliot Congregational Church in Lawrence (organized in 1865). On June 8 he was unanimously called to its pastorate, and, accepting, he was installed September 13, their new church having been dedicated a week before. His only child, born April 22, 1867, was named Elizabeth *Eliot* Snow.

He died January 11, 1871. A brother minister, Rev. W. E. Park, wrote as follows of his last days:

On Thursday, the twenty-ninth of December last, Mr. Snow complained of feeling unwell; physicians were promptly summoned, and his case was pronounced to be typhoid fever, which progressed with great rapidity. Symptoms of pneumonia appeared, and on Sunday last his life was despaired of. At times during his illness the mind of our brother was overclouded, but in his lucid moments he made every preparation for death, and expressed himself as equally ready to leave this world or to remain, as his Creator should appoint. On the last Sabbath of his life he repeated the twenty-third psalm, and during his last days he was repeatedly heard uttering verses of Scripture, and addressing short prayers to the Almighty. All the efforts of the physician and the incessant care of friends were of no avail, and he left us forever on the morning of Wednesday, the eleventh, between nine and ten o'clock.

His end was hastened by overwork and anxiety for many months past, acting upon a constitution naturally sensitive and delicate. He leaves a wife, and a child of four years, to mourn his loss. Our brother has left, unwritten, works for which he collected materials, and treasures of study and thought leave the world with him.

By his decease we lost one of the noblest of our band. Living, as he did throughout the whole course, away from the college buildings, being of studious habits, indifferent to athletic sports, not fond of general society, and somewhat reluctant to form new acquaintanceships, his worth opened to us but slowly. But where there was so much that was deserving of praise, something could not fail to attract attention; and the honors conferred upon him during the last two years of our academic life, in which he was chosen one of the editors of the *Harvard Magazine*, and 'Class Day odist,' and was elected to deliver the Latin address at the inauguration of President Felton, indicate that, though he did not

possess all the qualities which go to make up the "popular man" in college, his classmates were not entirely ignorant of his virtues.

It was my good fortune, without having enjoyed any peculiar intimacy with him before, to be thrown into such relations with him after graduation as to justify me in speaking as one who *knew him well;* for we roomed together for a year at Andover, while pursuing the same studies and engaged in the same practical work. And, speaking from this acquaintance, I venture to say that one will very rarely be found so pure in word and thought, so free from selfishness, so thoroughly consecrated to the welfare of others, so enthusiastic, and at the same time so constant, in his devotion to his chosen field of labor, as was William F. Snow.

He fitted for college intending to enter the legal profession, but a change in his religious sentiments, which resulted in his joining the First Congregational Church in Somerville, in July, 1857, resulted also in a change in his plans for life. He then decided to enter the ministry, and at once began those biblical studies which were made by him a speciality for the remainder of his days. I find it written in his own hand in the Class Book: "Since being in college, my reading, aside from that directly concerned with the studies of the course, has been almost entirely theological, especially in the direction of scriptural interpretation." While in the seminary he continued to show a preference for this line of investigation; and his almost unexampled success in exciting and maintaining interest in the study of the Bible among his congregations, both in Grass Valley and in Lawrence, proves that his own delight in this pursuit continued unabated to the end of his life.

He spared no pains in furnishing himself with the means of thorough research, and ever endeavored to keep his mind open to the reception of new truth. It is to be regretted that the conclusions reached in this long-continued, patient, and wisely directed application of his powers to this particular field were not left by him in readiness to be made widely useful through the press. He had clearly defined opinions, and held them with a firm grasp; without, however, asserting them with the arrogance of a dogmatist. The broad and charitable character of his nature was seen in his efforts, made at the risk of incurring suspicions of a want of soundness in the faith, to induce the Young Men's Christian Association of Lawrence to pursue a more generous policy in reference to terms

of membership than they were inclined to adopt; and the attendance at his funeral of "nearly all the Protestant clergy, *of all denominations*, of Lawrence, Andover, Methuen, and North Andover," testified clearly to the breadth of his sympathies, in that it indicated the general feeling that in his death not one branch of the church universal, but all branches, had suffered bereavement.

By his special request no address was made on the occasion of his funeral. It will be, therefore, but to heed his own desire if I here confine eulogistic remarks to what has been already said; but many a mind instructed by him in the way of holy living, many a soul inspired by his words and example to begin the Christian's course, is to-day a living monument, proclaiming the value to his fellow-men of his short earthly career.

His father and a younger sister preceded our classmate by several years in their entrance into the other life.

See the Class Book, pages 794–795, for a tribute to Snow's memory.

Albert Stetson was born August 6, 1834, in Kingston, Mass., where he attended district schools till 1851, working at one time at shoemaking, at another in a tack factory, when out of school. In 1851 he studied for six months under Rev. Eli B. Smith, at New Hampton, N. H., and spent 1852 in the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., under Colonel Nicholas Tillinghast. In 1853 he was principal of the Annual Grammar School in Provincetown, Mass. The next year he was in the preparatory department of Antioch College, under Horace Mann, studying, and also teaching penmanship. In 1855 he served as assistant teacher in Rev. T. Prentiss Allen's School, New Bedford. In the following year he studied under Mr. George A. Wentworth, and in 1857 in Phillips Academy, Exeter. He was admitted as a Freshman at the examination in July, 1858, and as a Sophomore at the September examination, after six weeks' determined study. He taught school in Kingston during the Junior winter. He was principal of the High School in Provincetown, Mass., from November, 1861, to October, 1862, when he became instructor in language in the Illinois Normal University (Normal, McLean County, near Bloomington, Ill.), having charge also of classes in English literature, rhetoric, criticism, reading, and penmanship in what he then called

"the finest Normal School structure in the world." He married Miss Margaret E. Osband, of Bloomington, Ill., June 29, 1864. He received his master's degree in 1864.

Stetson remained at Normal for twenty-five years, in spite of temptations to other positions. In 1866 he was offered a fine situation in one of the Massachusetts normal schools, but adhered to the Illinois institution with enthusiastic devotion for a quarter of a century, bearing the title of Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages for most of that time. His salary was raised several times, and many valuable tokens of the good will of his pupils came to him from time to time. He built a house in Bloomington, but later bought one in Normal, for a residence. In December, 1865, he delivered an address before the Illinois State Teachers' Association upon "Professional Enthusiasm," which was printed. He was secretary of that association in 1866, and in the same year he acted as editor of the *Illinois Teacher*, a monthly magazine, the official organ of the State Board of Education. In 1868 he assumed the editorial charge of the *Schoolmaster*, a weekly paper largely devoted to the interests of the Illinois Normal University. Ten years later he went to Europe, sailing in the *Russia*, and spent four months in foreign travel.

In the summer of 1884 he made, with his wife, a two months' visit to the Pacific coast. This proved an introduction to a longer residence in California, for in June, 1887, finding a change of climate and occupation necessitated by impaired health, Stetson bade farewell to Normal and to the profession of teaching, and emigrated with his family to the Pacific coast. Before he left Illinois, the students of two of the societies in the university presented him with a valuable gold watch, chain, and charm; and the students of the university in a body passed very complimentary resolutions. He established his home in Los Angeles, at No. 12 Huron Avenue, and entered into the real-estate business at Inglewood, near that city—firm, Stetson & Houser, corner of Grevillea Avenue and Orchard Street. In 1890 he was secretary of the California Street Cable Railroad, San Francisco.

His father died July 16, 1884, in Kingston, Mass., in the house in which he was born, and in which he had lived to the age of eighty-two years. Stetson has one child, Lillian Moulton, born in Normal, Ill., November 12, 1867. She married on April 25,

1888, Frank B. Sturge, and they now reside in Pasadena, Cal., having one child, Ernest Stetson Sturge, born June 8, 1889.

Stetson's business address is: care California Street Cable Company, corner California and Hyde Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

James Kent Stone was born in Boston, November 10, 1840. He was named after his maternal grandfather, James Kent, the author of Kent's Commentaries. The first twelve years of his life were spent in Brooklyn, N. Y. The family removed to Brookline, Mass., December, 1852. He entered the Class of '60 in September, 1856, from Mr. Dixwell's Private Latin School in Boston. His eyes becoming unfit for study, he soon left college for a trip to Europe, and visited England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Among other interesting experiences he ascended Mont Blanc. Returning in the autumn of 1857, he entered the Class of '61 in March, 1858. In June, 1860, he again sailed for Europe, spent the summer among the high Alps, and was elected a member of the English Alpine Club. He was in the University of Göttingen during the remainder of his stay abroad, and arrived home in season to join his Class for Class Day. From September, 1861, to July, 1862, he was usher in Mr. Dixwell's school, Boston. August 7, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 2d Massachusetts, with a younger brother, joining the army on the battle-field of Antietam. When Colonel Wilder Dwight fell mortally wounded in that battle, he was one of the men who carried him off the field. Soon after his enlistment he was commissioned second lieutenant, but on January 17, 1863, after a short but painful service, he was forced to resign on account of a strain which he had received.

Soon after leaving the army, he accepted the position of assistant professor of Latin in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and in June, 1863, was appointed professor of Latin in that college. He received his A. B. from Harvard in July, 1863, and A. M. in 1864. In the early part of July, 1863, he brought home from the Gettysburg battle-field the body of his brother, Lieutenant Henry Stone, mentioned above, who was shot through the head in a charge upon the enemy on July 3. August 26, 1863, he was married by his father, Rev. Dr. John S. Stone, to Miss Cornelia Fay, of Brookline, Mass. During that year he had, besides his own duties at Kenyon College, those of professor of rhetoric to per-

form. He was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop McIlvaine, of the diocese of Ohio, June 27, 1866. He retained his professorship of Latin in Kenyon College till 1867. Early in that year he was elected Peabody professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Kenyon. He accepted, resigning his former position, and at Commencement the same year was chosen president, *vice* Charles Short, LL. D., resigned. He filled this office one year, during which he had a long controversy with Bishop McIlvaine, that began with a sermon entitled "Moderation and Toleration in Theology," which he had published while holding his professorship. In the summer of 1868 he accepted the presidency of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and received the degree of S. T. D. from Racine College. His wife died in February, 1869, having borne him three daughters—Cornelia, born July 1, 1864; Ethel, born November 7, 1866; and Sarah Kent, born August 30, 1868.

In the winter and spring of 1868 and 1869 he studied earnestly the claims of the Roman Catholic Church, thus giving heed to the Pope's letter "to all Protestants and other non-Catholics." August, 1869, he resigned the presidency of Hobart College and retired to Madison, N. J., for quiet study and reflection. December 8, 1869, the day of the opening of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, he made his submission to the Roman Catholic Church. The next year he wrote and published a book entitled "The Invitation Heeded," giving his reasons for a return to Catholic unity, of which several editions have been sold; it has also been translated into French. In the summer of 1870 he joined the Paulist Fathers in New York, of whom Father Hecker was the Superior. His second daughter, Ethel, died December, 1870, at Mount St. Mary's Academy, Manchester, N. H., where the three children had been placed for their education under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Having passed his novitiate, he received minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, May 24, 1872, and was ordained priest by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Fathers Brady and Farrel, December 22, 1872. After the death of his daughter Ethel, the two remaining daughters were adopted by Mr. O'Connor, a Roman Catholic gentleman, a resident of San Rafael, Cal., where they are still living.

He delivered an address in Music Hall, Boston, November 13,

1873, at the festival of the Boston Catholic Union, upon "The Duties of American Catholics." He was associated with the Paulist Fathers for six years, leaving them to join the severer order of the Passionist Fathers, August, 1876. He made his novitiate at Pittsburg, Pa. From there he was sent to South America, where he has since been in active missionary work in Buenos Ayres, and at Valparaiso, Chile. He is at the head of the order there, and has founded monasteries in both countries. His work requires travelling between them, either crossing the Andes or sailing round through the Straits of Magellan. He has also made repeated voyages to Rome and to the United States, on business for the order, preaching and collecting funds for the support of his missions. His work is meeting with marked success. His last visit to this country was in the summer of 1891.

His present address is: Rev. Fidelis Stone, C. P., Padres Pasionistas, 3150 Calle Estados Unidos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America; or, for the United States, St. Michael's Retreat, West Hoboken, Hudson County, N. J.

Richard Stone was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 23, 1840. He attended the Grammar and High schools there, and from 1854 to 1857 studied at Dummer Academy, Byfield, under Mr. Marshall Henshaw, teaching lower classes during the last year there. From August, 1861, to July, 1863, he was principal of the academy in Westford, Mass., about ten miles from Lowell. In September, 1863, he entered the Harvard Law School, holding the appointment of proctor. He received his A. B. in course, and LL. B. in July, 1865. Still continuing proctor, he was for about a year in the office of Messrs. Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, 4 Court Street, Boston. September 19, 1866, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and opened an office at 7 Court Square, Boston, November 1. He formed a partnership with R. M. Morse, Jr., and Charles P. Greenough in 1871, office in Barristers' Hall, but changed January 1, 1876, to Nos. 56 and 57 Equitable Building. December 30, 1868, he married Miss Fanny Boott Newell, daughter of Rev. William Newell, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass. July 8, 1870, his wife died.

Mr. Greenough retired from the firm in 1878, and it became Morse & Stone till December, 1886, when it was dissolved. Stone's father, who had been treasurer of the Institution for Savings in New-

buryport for more than a quarter of a century, died November 20, 1882, at the age of eighty-four. His mother died December 20, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine. His residence was, from 1875 to 1880, 33 Mount Vernon Street, Boston. In 1880 he bought No. 73 in the same street, and occupied it. In 1889 he changed his residence to 18 Chestnut Street. He spends his summers at Manchester-by-the-Sea. In 1875 he passed several months in Great Britain, and in 1890 he went to England and returned, for the benefit of the sea voyage, spending only about two weeks on land. He married Miss Lucy Bowditch, daughter of Jonathan Ingersoll Bowditch of Boston (LL. D., Harvard, 1886), in Edinburgh, August 30, 1875. Their children, all born in Boston, are: Robert Bowditch, born January 6, 1877; Mary Gray, born November 25, 1878; Malcolm Bowditch, born January 14, 1881; and Ingersoll Bowditch, born March 18, 1883.

Address: 50 State Street, Boston.

Charles Storrow was born in Boston, Mass., March 7, 1841. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He left the Class at the end of the first term Junior, to go into the East India business. April 20, 1861, he sailed for Mauritius as supercargo, but was wrecked on the west coast of Siam. Returning overland through Europe, he saw Wales, Farrar, and Simmons in Italy, and Emmons in Paris. In August, 1862, he was elected captain of Company F, 44th Massachusetts, and spent the term of service in North Carolina. During March and April, 1863, as senior captain, he was in command of companies F and B, at an outpost in the vicinity of Newberne. He was mustered out with his regiment in June, 1863. He wrote the account of the Goldsboro' expedition in the published History of the 44th Regiment.

In the autumn of 1863 he engaged in buying cotton in and near Memphis, Tenn. He then spent two or three years managing petroleum-oil companies in Pennsylvania. In 1867 he went into the cotton business in Boston, which proved quite successful, and in which he is still engaged, having an office in the Exchange Building: firm, for a time, Storrow & Van Brunt, but later, Charles Storrow & Co., as at present. He married Miss Martha R. Cabot at Brookline, Mass., October 25, 1866. They have two children — Edward Cabot, born August 28, 1867 (Class of '89: in 1886 he was

captain and stroke-oar of the Freshman crew that was victorious over Columbia and Yale at New London, and was also in the 'Varsity crew of '87, '88 [captain], and '89); and Martha Cabot, born March 2, 1872. He received his A. B. in 1882. He spent the summers of 1882, 1886, 1888, and 1890 with most of his family in Europe.

Address: Exchange Building, Boston. He has a summer residence at Beverly Farms, Mass.

Flavel Coolidge Stratton was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., February 14, 1840. He attended Lexington Academy, under Mr. A. B. Wait; Holliston Academy, under Mr. Walker; and New Salem Academy under Mr. V. M. Howard — the last from 1852 to 1856. After graduation, he spent some seven years in Evansburg, Pa., in a general-merchandise store; then was with Tower, Giddings & Torrey, brokers in Boston, a year; then three years in Erie, Pa., in a dry-goods store; then, for eighteen months, with Belding, Keith & Co., bankers, 90 Lombard Street, London. His father died in 1873, and Stratton returned home early in 1875. He was in California from January to May, 1886, but sickness prevented his enjoying the trip. His mother died January 3, 1890, and since then Stratton has been living with his sister, Mrs. D. W. Ensign.

Address: No. 6 Bigelow Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Sidney Warren Thaxter was born in Bangor, Me., September 8, 1839. After graduation he engaged in the flour business in Bangor, in company with a younger brother. October 19, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant, Company A, 1st Maine Cavalry; October 31, first lieutenant; and was promoted to be captain, March 24, 1862. In May his battalion was badly cut up while protecting the rear of General Banks's army on its retreat from Strasburg, Va., to Williamsport, Md. In April and May, 1863, he was with the cavalry force which made the raid around General Lee's army, came nearest to Richmond, and halted at Gloucester Point, in General Hooker's campaign. He was commissioned major, 1st Maine Cavalry, July 1, 1863. On an expedition under General Sheridan, about May 14, Thaxter was slightly wounded in the foot, but soon rejoined his battalion.

November 5, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the ser-

vice, and reëntered the flour business, first with his father, then with his brother, in Bangor. He was married November 13, 1866, to Miss Laura May Farnham of Bangor, who died June 25, 1880, after a long sickness. Thaxter established himself in the grain business in Portland, Me., in 1874, with his father and youngest brother, and has had in it a fair measure of prosperity. They had an office in Boston, at 38 Central Street, for a number of years, but closed it in 1891. June 7, 1882, he married Julia St. Felix Thom in Portland. Children: Sidney St. Felix, born March 4, 1883; Philip Reynaud, born May 20, 1885 (died May 15, 1886); and Langdon Thom, born June 12, 1889. In June, 1888, they adopted a child, naming him Alan. Thaxter met with a serious and painful accident from a fall in December, 1887.

He sold his residence, 22 Deering Street, in the summer of 1890, and in July, 1891, moved into a house built by himself, No. 356 Spring Street. He has also a summer cottage on Cushing's Island, in Portland Harbor.

His business address is Nos. 2 and 3 Galt Block, Portland, Me.

Leslie Waggener was born in Trenton, Todd County, Ky., September 11, 1841. From 1855 to 1857 his studies were directed by Mr. Aaron F. Williams. He entered the Sophomore class in Union University, Murfreesboro', Tenn., Joseph H. Eaton, LL. D., president, and remained two years, when, his family moving to Russellville, Ky., he entered the Senior class of Bethel College, of that place. Graduating in 1860, he came into our Class as a Senior, and obtained a second A. B. at Harvard. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in a company afterward attached to the 5th Kentucky Infantry, of Breckinridge's Brigade, which, after the fall of Fort Donelson, retreated to Corinth. At Shiloh he was shot through the right lung and left for dead, but was sought out and carried to Corinth by a negro boy whom he had brought from home. The surgeon despaired of his life, but, after eight months' suffering, he was restored to health. He rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro—it having been changed to the 9th Kentucky, Hanson's Brigade, Breckinridge's Division, Army of Tennessee—just in time to participate in the expedition under John Morgan, to Hartsville, Tenn., where Gholson was killed. About this time he was appointed second lieutenant in his original company. He

was engaged at Stone River, after which Bragg's army retreated to Tullahoma, where Waggener remained during the winter of 1862–63 and the spring of 1863, until Breckinridge's Division was ordered to assist Pemberton at Vicksburg. Reaching Black River July 4, the day Vicksburg surrendered, they fell back to Jackson, which they held a week and then evacuated. The division spent the rest of the summer in eastern Mississippi, and early in September it was ordered to join Bragg at Chattanooga. They reached him just in season to take part in the battle of Chickamauga, in which Waggener was slightly wounded in the ankle. He was present, with his regiment, in the investment of Chattanooga, and in the retreat from Missionary Ridge. They went into winter quarters at Dalton (1863–64). While here, Waggener held a temporary appointment on Brigadier-General Lewis's staff, but rejoined his company in the spring.

He was engaged at Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta (July 22 and 28), and Jonesboro'. Here his brigade was nearly annihilated, and its remnants were mounted and added to the cavalry under Wheeler. They were left around Atlanta when Hood started on his Tennessee campaign, and preceded Sherman on his march to the sea. After the evacuation of Savannah, they were engaged in scouting and picketing the coast in South Carolina until Johnston's army, which included them, was surrendered. Waggener was then adjutant of his regiment. He reached his home in Russellville, Ky., in June, 1865.

June 27, 1867, he married Miss Fannie Pendleton, of Upland, Pa., daughter of Rev. James M. Pendleton, who was a professor in Union University, Murfreesboro', Tenn., when Waggener was a student there. At the time of his marriage, our classmate was principal of the preparatory department of Bethel College, Russellville, Ky. In 1870 he was promoted to the chair of English literature in that institution, and in 1873 he was made chairman of the faculty, succeeding Noah K. Davis, who entered the faculty of the University of Virginia as professor of moral philosophy. From 1876 to 1883 he was president of Bethel College, when, having been elected professor of English literature and history in the newly organized University of Texas, he went to Austin and entered upon the work in which he is still engaged—serving as

chairman of the faculty since 1884. The University of Texas has an endowment of $600,000 in interest-bearing notes, and two million acres of land, assuring a very large income eventually. At present the income of the university is $75,000, besides the liberal appropriation made by the legislature. Waggener's salary is $4,600.

He has seven children, all born in Russellville—Katie Pendleton, born in 1868 (married A. S. Walker, Jr., Austin, Texas, November 27, 1888: only child, Frances Pendleton Walker, born November 24, 1889); Lizzie Ross, born in 1870; Lila Belle, born in 1872; Leslie, Jr., born in 1876; Fannie Pendleton, born in 1879; James Pendleton, born in 1881; and Ellen Wooldridge, born in 1883.

Waggener received the degree of A. M. from Bethel College in 1867, and that of LL. D. from Georgetown College, Ky., in 1875.

The following citation is taken from an article prepared for an encyclopædia of biography by one of Waggener's colleagues in the university:

How well Dr. Waggener has succeeded in his greatest work will be shown by the history of this institution since 1884. Then the university [of Texas] had been only one year in actual existence, but during that year the faculty had twice lost its chairman, and the university had parted with two of its most prominent professors. Dr. Mallet, the first chairman, and Dr. Brown, the second, had each resigned his professorship and left the university, moved, as is well known, by the uncertain outlook, and especially by the fear of hostility from the legislature. When Dr. Waggener was elected chairman of the faculty at the opening of the session 1884–85, the affairs of the university were in almost a chaotic state. Little was known of its resources and actual condition by those who were charged with its management. The faculty was made up largely of newly elected members, the work of organizing had practically to be started anew, the building was finished only as to the west wing, and an attack on the university by the legislature was threatened—altogether the prospect was discouraging. Out of this confusion Dr. Waggener has brought order. The faculty has been doubled, the building has the main or central portion added, hostility on the part of the legislature has been changed to friendship, and the attendance has grown fifty per cent. Many improvements in the administration of the university have been made, and it is at length coming under proper conditions for rapid growth and wide influence.

His administrative work, both at Russellville and at Austin, has proved so exacting that Waggener has published nothing save some magazine articles. He has, however, about ready for the press a work on "The Sentence," and has a work in progress to be entitled "Lectures and Studies on English Masterpieces." He hopes to see the former through the press, in Boston, in the summer of 1892, and to avail himself of that opportunity to attend the Harvard Commencement.

Address: University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Joseph Howe Wales was born in Boston, Mass., November 11, 1840, and fitted for college in the Private Latin School of Mr. E. S. Dixwell. December 5, 1861, he married Miss Isabelle Webbe, of Boston, and a few days later sailed for Liverpool, and spent nearly a year in European travel. Soon after his return he engaged in business in New York city, in the firm of Wales & Crocker, shipping and commission merchants, 87 Wall Street. In January, 1863, he made a trip to Newberne, N. C., and called on several classmates in the regiments there. Closing his business in New York, on account of the death of his partner, Mr. Crocker, on January 1, 1866, he entered the house of Thomas B. Wales & Co., of Boston. This firm dissolved in 1871, and since that time Wales has not been actively engaged in business, except as trustee for family property. He has resided principally in Boston and Brookline. He has a daughter, Grace Isabel, born November 4, 1866, who is a lifelong invalid and sufferer from spinal troubles. His wife died in New York, January 23, 1878. On August 15, 1881, he married Sarah E. Campbell, of Oswego, N. Y.

Present address: 40 Water Street, Boston.

James Putnam Walker was born in Lovell, Oxford County, Maine, October 11, 1839. In 1851 he studied in North Bridgeton (Maine) Academy. In 1856 the family removed to Bangor, Me. He fitted for college in Fryeburg Academy, under Mr. Alvin Boody for a time, and later under Mr. H. H. Smith. Though prepared to enter college in 1855, he deferred it two years on account of ill health, spending the summer of 1856 surveying in the northern part of Maine, and reviewing his studies at Fryeburg in 1857. After graduation he returned to Bangor, and read law for six weeks

in the office of Mr. Peters; then served as clerk to his father in the lumber business in Bangor. Early in 1864 he took a trip to New Orleans and Cuba. He continued in business with his father in Bangor until March, 1866, when he entered the firm of Wilson, Watrous & Co., First Avenue, corner 39th Street, New York, engaged in the timber department of the lumber trade, and remained in this connection till June 1, 1871, the style of the firm being changed in June, 1868, to Watrous, Walker & Co. April 24, 1867, he married Miss Sarah C. Bush, of New London, Conn., and on May 25, 1868, their daughter, Alice Putnam, was born. June 1, 1871, he entered into partnership with his father in Bangor, Me., in the lumber business. Twins were born to him January 1, 1873 — Walter James and Florence Bush, but the former died March 14, 1873, and the latter only ten days later. His father died March 14, 1881, but the old firm-name is still retained — James Walker & Co. — and our classmate and his brother continue the business at 62 Exchange Street, Bangor. They are also the proprietors of the Basin Mills, Orono, Me.

Walker had a brief military experience during the war, which has not been noted in our previous reports. He was sergeant in Company B, 1st Regiment Maine State Guards. They were regularly mustered into the United States service September 3, 1864, were stationed at Fort McCleary, Portsmouth Harbor, and mustered out November 7, 1864.

Business address: 62 Exchange Street, Bangor, Me.

Franklin Weld was born in Baltimore, Md., April 17, 1841. In 1849 the family removed to West Roxbury, Mass. He fitted for college in the Private Latin School of Mr. E. S. Dixwell. After graduation he attended the Harvard Law School one term, as some preparation for a mercantile life. He spent the spring and summer of 1862 in travelling; the Southern commission business, which he intended to follow, being paralyzed. In August he formed a business connection with his brother-in-law, J. W. Seaver, 182 State Street, Boston. During the winter of 1863–64, he made an extensive business tour through the West and Southwest, spending much time in Arkansas, and contracting a fever from which he did not recover until the following year.

February 7, 1865, he was married in New York city, by the Rev.

Francis Ewer, D.D., to Miss Loretta M. Barton, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., and daughter of Theodore Darwin and Alma Taylor Barton. They lived for a time in Brookline, and then in Jamaica Plain, Mass. There was born to them, April 22, 1866, a son, whom they named for his paternal grandfather, George Francis Weld. In 1881 Weld was engaged in the cotton-pressing and brokerage business in Atlanta, Georgia.

Present address: Falmouth, Mass., or care of Jacob Seaver & Co., 19 Broad Street, Boston.

Stephen Williams Whitney was born in Boston, Mass., March 23, 1841. In 1849 the family moved to Cambridge, Mass., and from 1849 to 1854 he attended the Hopkins Classical School, under Mr. E. B. Whitman, thence passing into the Cambridge High School, where he fitted for college. August 26, 1861, he started for Vicksburg, Miss., via Louisville and Memphis, and engaged in business with his father. In the spring of 1862 he became a citizen of Vicksburg, and on May 12 went to Corinth and enlisted in the 37th Tennessee Regiment. Health failing, he was detailed for the commissary department. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed acting brigade commissary by Brigadier-General S. D. Lee, and stationed in Vicksburg, where he remained till the surrender of the city. In February, 1864, he was commissioned captain and assistant commissary, and was assigned to duty with the cavalry command of Major-General S. D. Lee, who in May was made lieutenant-general, and placed in command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and east Louisiana. He appointed Whitney assistant chief commissary of the department. May 10, 1865, at Meridian, Miss., Whitney gave his "parole not to serve in the Confederate States Army until duly exchanged, etc.," and returned to his father's house in Vicksburg.

He was engaged in the summer of 1866, with a large party of lumbermen in his employ, in getting cypress timber for the New Orleans market from Thornberry-brake, on Sunflower River, 150 miles from Vicksburg, on which river he had a large stock-farm, and had some cotton under cultivation. He remained in Vicksburg till early in 1867, and spent most of that year in Washington, occupied with a Government contract. Since June, 1868, he has been in business in New York city, at first with Robert M. Davis,

Esq., of New Orleans, under the style of Stephen W. Whitney & Co., Commission Merchants, at 70 Beaver Street, and later at 15 William Street. This firm was dissolved, April 30, 1874, as Mr. Davis found that his bank and insurance company in New Orleans demanded all his attention, and Whitney retained the same office, 15 William Street, as "Bank Agent and Correspondent."

Present address: 66 Washington Place, New York.

Edward Wigglesworth was born in Boston, December 30, 1840. He attended the Chauncy Hall School and the Public Latin School in that city. From September, 1861, to May, 1862, he was in the Harvard Medical School. In June, 1862, he served as medical assistant, under the Sanitary Commission, with the army before Richmond. He enlisted in the 45th Massachusetts, September 10, 1862, and from September 28 to July of the next year served as hospital steward of that regiment, which suffered severely in the battle of Kingston, N. C. From September, 1863, till July, 1865, he was again in the Harvard Medical School. In June, 1864, he went as volunteer surgeon to the Army of the Potomac. Taking his A. M. in course, he received the degree of M. D. in 1865.

In October of that year he embarked for Liverpool, and, after a short stay in England, went to Dresden to study German. There he remained till May, 1866, when he went to Berlin to attend medical lectures. He remained five years in Europe, studying diseases of the skin; and returning, September, 1870, he opened an office at 24 Charles Street, Boston. From 1871 to 1881 he was lecturer on syphilis at the Harvard Medical School, and was one of the orators for the year 1871 before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He has devoted himself exclusively, in his practice, to the treatment of diseases of the skin, his office being for a time at 108 Boylston Street, and residence at 81 Beacon Street, Boston. He founded in 1872, and sustained for five years, the Boston Dispensary for Skin Diseases at 241 Harrison Avenue. "The *raison d'être* of such an institution being proved, the city has now inaugurated that department in its general Dispensary." He founded and presented to the Harvard Medical School "the finest museum in America of specimens of skin diseases." He is one of the collaborators of the American "Archives

of Dermatology," is a corresponding member of the New York Dermatological Society, and one of the translators of "Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of Universal Medicine." He gave the initial impulse to the Boston *Medical Register*, and to the Boston Medical Library Association, and was chairman of the meeting in Philadelphia, September 6, 1876, to organize the American Dermatological Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association (on special committee); the American Public Health Association; the American Social Science Association (chairman of health department); the American Metric Bureau (financial and medical committees); the Massachusetts Medical Society (committee on scientific papers); the Boston Society of the Medical Sciences (ex-secretary); the Boston Society of Natural History (life and garden member); the New England Cremation Society; the Association of the Forty-fifth Regiment (vice-president), etc., etc.

For years he has been physician of skin diseases to the Boston City Hospital; "spent three years and a fortune to introduce the Metric or International Decimal System"; and, as a "Liberal" in religious matters, was a stanch supporter of *The Index*, *The New Ideal*, etc. In 1879 he was vice-president of the American Dermatological Association, and in 1885 its president. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the council of the section of dermatology and syphilis of the ninth International Medical Congress. Among the numerous papers upon his specialty which he has published are the following:

1. "Epithelial Carcinoma." (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January, 1871; LXXIV, 33.)

2. "Koester on Epithelial Cancer." (*American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology* [New York], April, 1871.)

3. "Duhring's 'Study of Dermatology.'" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1871; LXXXIV, 315.)

4. "Taylor on Dactylitis Syphilitica." (Id. June, 1871; LXXXIV, 393, 413.)

5. "Fox on Skin Diseases." (Id. November, 1871; LXXXV, 333.)

6. Editorship, as secretary, of the proceedings of Boston Society of Medical Sciences, 1871–73, inclusive. (Id. LXXXV–LXXXIX.)

7. "Alopecia" (Baldness). (*Publications of Massachusetts Medical Society*, 1871.)

8. "Bulkley's 'Neumann on Skin Diseases.'" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March, 1872; LXXXVI, 205.)

9. "Case of Dactylitis Syphilitica." Illustrated. (*American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology* [New York], April, 1872.)

10. "Henry's 'Vienna Hospital Treatment of Venereal Diseases.'" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1872; LXXXVI, 299.)

11. "Hæmorrhagic Small Pox." (Id. January, 1873; LXXXVIII, 25.)

12. "Case of Prurigo Ferox Universalis." With remarks. (*American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology* [New York], January, 1873.)

13. "Treatment of Erysipelas." (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, 1873; LXXXVIII, 207.)

14. Annual Reports of the Boston Dispensary for Skin Diseases, 1873–77, inclusive. Boston.

15. Semi-annual Digests of the Literature of Skin Diseases upon "Hypertrophies, Atrophies, and New Formations." (*Archives of Dermatology* [New York], October, 1874, to January, 1881.)

16. "Affections of the Sebaceous Glands." (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January and March, 1875; XCII, 92, 313. Also printed separately.)

17. "'Varicella,' 'Measles,' and 'Rubeola.'" (*Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine*, Vol. II, Acute Infectious Diseases. American edition, 1875.)

18. "A Case of Idiopathic, Multiple, Medullary, Round-celled Sarcoma of the Skin, with a Retrospect of all recorded similar Cases." (*Archives of Dermatology* [New York], January, 1876. Also printed separately, New York, 1876. Pp. 10.)

19. Editorship, as secretary, of the Proceedings of Boston Society for Medical Observation. (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1876; XCIV.)

20. "The Curette in Dermal Therapeutics." (Id. February, 1876; XCIV, 143.)

21. "Fibromata of the Skin and Subjacent Tissues." Illustrated. (*Archives of Dermatology* [New York], April, 1876.)

22. "Piffard on Skin Diseases." (Hay's *American Journal of Medical Sciences* [Philadelphia], 1876.)

23. "Duhring's 'Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin.'" (*Philadelphia Medical Times*, March, 1877.)

24. "Proceedings American Dermatological Association." (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, September, 1877; XCVII, 309. September, 1879; CI, 341, 375.)

25. "Auto-Inoculation of Vegetable Parasites of the Skin, and the Clinical Testimony for their Identity or Non-Identity." (*Archives of Dermatology* [New York], January, 1878.)

26. "Recent Progress in Syphilology." (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, 1878; XCVIII, 271. December, 1878; XCIX, 793, 829. April, 1879; C, 569. May, 1879; C, 602. October, 1879; CI, 588.)

27. "Recent Progress in Dermatology and Syphilis." (Id. April, 1880; CII, 394, 419.)

28. "Digest of Literature, New Formations." (*Archives of Dermatology*, January, 1881.)

29. "A Urethal Syringe at Last." (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 3, 1881; CIV, 203.)

30. "Buccal Ulcerations of Constitutional Origin." (*Archives of Dermatology*, January, 1882. Also separately.)

31. "Purpura after Quinine." (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, December 20, 1883; CIX, 587.)

32. Reports on the Progress of Dermatology. (Id. October 7, 21, 1880; CIII, 346, 393. April 28, 1881; CIV, 392. November 17, 1881; CV, 467.)

33. Numerous reviews and book-notices in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

34. "Dactylitis Syphilitica." Illustrated. (*Wood's Reference Handbook of Medicine*, October, 1885.)

35. Presidential Address, delivered 1885, to the American Dermatological Association on "Recent Progress in Dermatology," 1886.

36. "Review of 'Hardy on Diseases of the Skin.'" (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, January, 1887.)

He married Mrs. Sarah Willard Frothingham, of New York city, April 4, 1882. Their children are: Mary, born in Boston, January 29, 1883, (died December 19, 1884); Henrietta Goddard, born at Manchester, Mass., June 17, 1884; and Edward,—the seventh generation of Edwards,—born in Boston, November 3, 1885. His wedding trip was to Europe, and he was also abroad in 1880.

Since 1885 he has written but a few papers. He has been vice-president of the Liberal Union Club; councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member Boston Society of Medical Improvement; life member American Meteorological Society; councillor Association of the Alumni of Harvard Medical School; and instructor in dermatology in the Boston Polyclinic; but has had poor health and has been compelled to give nearly all his time and strength to his practice. In the winter of 1891 he was sent South for nervous exhaustion following arsenical poisoning and grippe, and

is still a sufferer. He has a summer cottage in Jackson, N. H., on the slope of Thorn Hill.

Address (office and residence): 188 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

George Franklin Works was born in Fitchburg, Mass., December 18, 1839. His college course was interrupted by ill health. From September, 1861, to August, 1862, he studied law in the office of C. H. B. Snow, Esq., of Fitchburg. August 23, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 53d Massachusetts, a nine-months regiment which was attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps and lost about one-fourth of its men in its short term of service. This embraced the long marches and battles of the Port Hudson campaign, in which his brother, also a member of the 53d, died. In the autumn of 1863 he taught school for a few weeks, studying law at the same time in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. Sickness in the family at home compelled his return, and he resumed the study of law in Fitchburg. In the autumn of 1864 he was principal of a grammar school in Fitchburg. He married Miss Louise P. Eaton of Cambridge, Mass., May 16, 1865. They have had children—Mabel Amsden, born February 27, 1866; Bessie Swan, born May 28, 1867; Frederic Lincoln, born February 22, 1870 (died January 27, 1879); and Fanny Louise, born December 16, 1880.

In 1872 he had an office in the Sears Building, Boston, and was engaged in the insurance business, living in Fitchburg in the summer and on Putnam Street, Cambridge, in the winter. In 1878 he was in the real-estate business. At present he is in the lumber trade. Since 1878 or earlier, he has lived in West Newton, Mass., and this is his post-office address.

James Edward Wright was born in Montpelier, Vt., July 9, 1839. From 1850 to 1852 he studied at the academy in Montpelier, under Rev. H. H. Herrick. In 1852 the family removed to Boston, and he was for five years in the Boston Public Latin School, Francis Gardner principal. From September, 1861, to August, 1862, he was in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. From August 29, 1862, to June 18, 1863, he served in Company F (Captain Charles Storrow), 44th Massachusetts, at first as a private, during the last three months as second sergeant. Their term of service was spent in North Carolina, except when, in May, 1863,

Company F was sent to Fortress Monroe, in charge of prisoners. Wright was present in engagements at Rawle's Mills, Kingston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro', and was mustered out with his regiment. In September, 1863, he resumed study at Andover. He spent the spring vacation in 1864 as delegate of the Christian Commission among the regiments and in the hospitals in and about Nashville, Tenn., and visited the Mammoth Cave on the return trip.

Never able to accept some of the leading doctrines of the popular theology, although surrounded by orthodox influences from childhood (his grandfather, Rev. Chester Wright, was pastor of the [Trinitarian] Congregational Church in Montpelier, from 1808 to 1830), he was less in accord with that faith when he graduated from Andover, August 3, 1865, than when he entered the seminary. So for the next six months he served as acting pastor of a "Christian" church in Eastport, Me., an organization which subjected him to no severe theological inquisition, but laid more emphasis upon life than upon creed. But his original plan was to see something of "the West"; so, declining invitations to remain at Eastport, he spent about five months, from March to July, 1866, travelling in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. He was ordained "a minister of Jesus Christ" in Henry, Marshall County, Ill., July 24 of that year, and on the 29th accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge of a "Christian" church then just organized in Jacksonville, Ill., upon the basis of the Bible as the rule of faith and practice, Christian character as the test of Christian fellowship, the acknowledgment of the right of the individual to interpret the Bible for himself, and the disavowal of all denominational names having a divisive tendency. The society, having for a time occupied the court-house as a place of worship, soon built a small church; but Wright, finding himself diverging more and more from the sentiments and usages prevailing in the "Christian" connection, resigned his charge in January, 1869, returning to Boston and thence to his native place, to which his father and mother removed in the summer of that year. There, in September, he assumed the charge of the Church of the Messiah (called popularly "the Unitarian Church"), for the vacation of its pastor, Rev. Charles A. Allen (Harvard, 1858), who was to spend a year abroad. While in Europe Mr. Allen resigned the pastorate, and Wright was invited to become his successor. He accepted, November 14, 1870, and yet remains

in Montpelier. He was accorded fellowship in the Unitarian denomination in 1881. He married Miss Julia A. Whitney, of Cambridge, Mass., daughter of William L. Whitney, October 4, 1876. They have three children — Chester Whitney, born in Cambridge, May 27, 1879; Rebecca Whitney, born in Montpelier, July 11, 1880; and Sibyl, born in Montpelier, August 12, 1883.

The last years of Wright's father and mother were spent in the old homestead which they occupied in his childhood. He built for his family a new house in 1879, where he will be glad to welcome his classmates. He has written little for the press, having published only an occasional brief article, some memorial discourses, and a few doctrinal sermons. He has made no long journeys — a few trips into the province of Quebec and the Mississippi Valley, one to New Orleans, one to the Shenandoah Valley with "Sheridan's Veterans," and one to Bermuda constituting his chief excursions. He has been much interested in the Montpelier Public Library Association, of which he was one of the founders and has been from its origin a trustee; and he is also a trustee of the Vermont State Library, of the Washington County Grammar School, and of Goddard Seminary in Barre, Vt. In 1890 he was corresponding secretary for Vermont of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. He has not ceased his efforts to promote temperance, and is still a total abstainer; he has been blessed with excellent health.

He was granted leave of absence for a year by his society in April, 1892, and they voted unanimously to continue his salary during that time. He felt constrained to decline their too-generous offer, but accepted the leave of absence, and a gift of nearly a thousand dollars which was handed him on the eve of his departure; and sailed for Germany direct on June 15 with his family, to remain abroad twelve months. Letters for him addressed to Montpelier, Vt., will be duly forwarded.

TEMPORARY MEMBERS

* **John Ware Adams,** of Littleton, Mass., was born October 31, 1837. He entered the Class of '61 at the beginning of the Sophomore year, having been in the Class of '59 for a time. He remained with us less than a year, then engaged in farming in Littleton. He married Emily K. Porter, of Stow, Mass., in October, 1860. Their six children, all natives of Littleton, are: William Ware, born April 24, 1864; Helen Porter, born March 16, 1867; Lucy Maria, born July 17, 1869; John Henry, born May 26, 1871; Emily Florence, born January 27, 1877; and James Leonard, born March 7, 1880. Adams represented his town in the State legislature in 1880. He died quite suddenly of heart failure at his home in Littleton September 12, 1889, having been confined to the house but two weeks. He was a man of broad and generous sympathies, and lived an active and useful life. Outside his own domestic and business concerns he was deeply interested in educational and religious matters. He was a member and office-holder of the Unitarian Church, was connected with the Masonic fraternity, and at the time of his decease was chairman of the Board of Selectmen of his town, and one of the trustees of its Public Library.

His widow's address is: Mrs. E. K. Adams, Littleton Common, Mass.

Arthur Welland Blake, of Brookline, was born November 5, 1840. He was fitted for college by Mr. T. G. Bradford, of Boston, but left college at the close of the first term Freshman, and engaged in business in Boston. Later he became a member of the firm of Blake Brothers & Co., 52 Wall Street, New York. He has manifested much interest in the affairs of the Class, and has attended a number of our dinners, and at times when not present has sent beautiful floral proofs of his thought of us. His generous pledge of a thousand dollars insured the success of the movement which resulted in "The Scholar and the Soldier" window, our contribution to the impressive beauty of Memorial Hall.

Blake's home is in Brookline, Mass.

* **George Burroughs,** of Boston, was born at Camden, N. J., December 11, 1841. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, left Harvard in January, 1858, and in the following July entered West Point Military Academy. He died at Charleston, S. C., January 22, 1870. The following obituary notice is taken from the columns of the Boston *Journal:*

SUDDEN DEATH. — We learn with regret of the sudden death of Major George Burroughs, Engineer of the 6th Lighthouse District. Major Burroughs left the city on an inspection tour about six days ago. On Friday, while on his return, he was taken ill with congestion of the brain, and at eight o'clock on Saturday night, after the vessel had reached the harbor, he died. His body has been embalmed and awaits the orders of his friends. Major Burroughs has been living in this city for some time, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. — (Charleston, S. C., *Courier*, January 24.)

In the above paragraph from a Charleston paper just received here, we have the mournful intelligence of the loss of this valuable and accomplished officer — a native of this city, the son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Burroughs, the esteemed rector of Christ Church. And it is here, indeed, in the home of his youth and early manhood, that a large circle of relatives and friends remain to mourn his loss — with his grieving parents and desolate young wife with her two infant children, one of them never to be blessed with its father's smile — too often the lot of a soldier's child.

The early promise of high talent was attested by his graduation at West Point in 1862, among the most distinguished scholars, being third in his class. Promoted in the Corps of Engineers and assigned to duty in the war, he at once attained, as far as a junior officer could do, the distinction worthy of his scholastic rank, and he received in succession, for his gallant services at Chickamauga, Nashville, and other fields, the brevets of captain and major in the army. His public worth and usefulness are best summed up in the following record of his military services, which we take from the published register of the graduates of the United States Military Academy:

"Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1858, to June 17, 1862, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. Served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1862–66, as assistant engineer of Brigadier-General G. W. Morgan's Division (Army of the Ohio) July 30 to October 4, 1862, being engaged in defence of Cumberland Gap, east Tennessee, July 30 to September 17, 1862, and as acting aide-de-camp to the com-

manding general on the retreat through eastern Kentucky to the Ohio River September 17 to October 4, 1862; at Louisville, Ky., preparing drawings of the defences of Cumberland Gap October 4 to December 11, 1862, and constructing defences of Louisville and Nashville railroad November 8 to December 11, 1862; as assistant engineer, Department of the Cumberland, December 12, 1862, to November 19, 1864, being engaged in the construction of the defences of Nashville, December 15, 1862, to November 19, 1864 (except on sick leave of absence, March 15 to May 15, 1864), from which he was occasionally detached for duty at Gallatin, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Clarksville, and Murfreesboro' for Major-General Rosecrans' Tennessee campaign from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, July 20 to October 11, 1863, participating in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 20, 1863, and for duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., Bridgeport, Ala., and Resaca and Kingston, Ga.; in closing accounts at Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1864, to June 28, 1865, but served during the investment of Nashville, and was engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15, 16, 1864; as assistant at engineer agency, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28 to September 21, 1865, and engineer in charge, September 21, 1865, to March 12, 1866; at Nashville, in disposing of engineer property and closing outstanding engineer business, September 21, 1865, to May 27, 1867, except while on leave of absence, October 15 to December 4, 1866; as assistant engineer in the construction of the defences of Boston Harbor, Mass., May 27, 1867."

Assigned to duty in Boston in 1867, as above stated, he continued here as an assistant engineer in the construction of the fortifications in this harbor, and afterward as an assistant in the survey, etc., of Provincetown harbor until the latter work was completed in May of last year, when, as one of the senior captains of his corps, he received his first independent command in charge of the Lighthouse District of our southern Atlantic coast, where he has been continuously occupied ever since. And with that earnest devotion to his duties which made him brave every exposure, and for which he was often almost reproved by his senior officer here, it is scarcely to be doubted, from what we can learn of his illness, that such devotion and exposure in the often arduous duties of that special charge has now cost him his life; as surely and as truly given to his country as if offered up on the battlefield.

It is rare, indeed, that we are called to mourn for one of such high endowments, joined with so many personal kindly traits, whose candid, frank, and joyous nature and most marked independence of thought and character were such as to endear him to all his official associates of every grade, as well as to the numerous personal friends of this home

of his boyhood; and in yielding up one so fondly, so deservedly cherished, we can only hope for his sorrowing family — for that venerable grandsire, who has long since passed the usual span of human life, but who lives to mourn this youth; for those bereaved parents, and for that sadly stricken mother, with her innocent babes — that our Great Father may early bless them with his best and choicest gift, the elasticity of spirit to rebound from sorrow — to feel that it is his will; that it is in his providence for the best, though inscrutable to us. B.

Burroughs married in Christ Church, Cincinnati, October 18, 1866, Miss Carrie, eldest daughter of Ambrose M. Bryson, Esq., of Cincinnati. His children were both sons — George, born in Boston, May 28, 1868; and Henry Bryson, born at Hyde Park, Mass., September 8, 1869. For some years after her husband's decease, Mrs. Burroughs and her children were accustomed to spend the summers with her husband's relatives in Boston, and the winters with her parents in Cincinnati; and her address is supposed to be Woodburn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jason Walker Chenault, of Whitehall, Ky., was born September 1, 1839. He was fitted for college by Mr. John Noble, and entered the Class in March, 1858, but left in the following year. He has been reported to be head-master in a high school in Louisville, Ky., but no definite word has reached the Class Secretary from him for many years. He was living in Louisville in 1884, at which date his daughter, Mattie, was in Wellesley College.

His address in 1891 was Professor J. W. Chenault, No. 837 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

Ogden Codman, of Boston, was born September 17, 1839. He was fitted for college by Mr. T. Prentiss Allen, but left the Class during our second term Freshman, and went to Europe. In 1859 he was in the Harvard Law School for a term. He married Miss Sarah Fletcher Bradlee, daughter of J. B. Bradlee, Esq., of Boston, October 26, 1861, and a son was born to them in the following year. In June, 1864, he returned from a second trip to Europe. While in Paris, ten years later, he lost a son, Bowdoin Bradlee, two years and nine months old, who died September 30, 1874.

Codman has a country-seat in Lincoln, Mass.

* **James Freeman Curtis** was one of the nine children of Thomas B. and Laura (Greenough) Curtis of Boston, and was born March 12, 1839. He was fitted for college by Mr. Theodore Tebbets. He left the Class at the end of our Freshman year. In 1860 he went to China, where for about five years he served as a clerk in the house of Augustine Heard & Co. Returning to Boston in 1865, he conducted the business of a real-estate agent for ten or twelve years, when he formed the firm of Glidden & Curtis, managers of the Pacific Guano Co., which did a large business. He was engaged in this until incapacitated for work by a partial paralysis, the result of a severe attack of pneumonia from which he suffered in 1883. He remained an invalid until his death, which occurred in Boston, January 22, 1888. Storrow (who, with Hardy, was present at his funeral in King's Chapel, January 24) wrote of him:

> You remember his cheerful, bright disposition, and this he retained throughout life; and when sickness came in this unusual form, which would have made life an unspeakable burden to most people, his cheeriness of temperament enabled him to make the very best of what power of movement and speech was left to him, so that his life seemed to have a good deal of happiness even to its close.

He married, in 1867, Helen Read Gardner, daughter of George Gardner, of Boston. They had four children, of whom three (two boys and a girl) were living at the time of his death.

[**Ben Major Davenport.**] It would appear that we must relinquish this classmate. He writes to us:

> There is a mistake if my name has been kept on the list of "temporary members" of the Class of 1861. . . . I went to Cambridge in July, 1858, and was examined about September 1 for admission to Freshman class, but failed to pass. I put myself under the instruction of Joseph Willard, a private tutor, and afterward, about the 1st of January, 1859, I stood the examination, and entered the Freshman class at beginning of second term. I then remained with the Class until graduation in June, 1862. So that you can see I was never in the Class of '61 for a single day.

See for personal details the fifth and sixth reports of the Class of 1862 (1882, 1888).

* **Arthur Dehon,** of Boston, born May 24, 1841, was fitted at the Boston Public Latin School. He left college at the end of the Sophomore year, and soon engaged in business in New York city, whence, in 1860, he sailed for California, around Cape Horn, principally for his health. Returning, he was commissioned second lieutenant, 12th Massachusetts (Colonel Fletcher Webster), January 6, 1862; and on May 13 was promoted to be first lieutenant. His father, William Dehon, Esq. (Harvard, 1833), had been a devoted admirer of Daniel Webster, and from boyhood an intimate friend of his son Fletcher; and so, when the latter undertook to raise a regiment for the war, Mr. Dehon threw himself with great enthusiasm into the enterprise, and was placed at the head of the executive committee which carried it to a successful issue. During the year which elapsed before he fell, our classmate served as judge-advocate, as captain, as adjutant of the regiment and, temporarily, of the brigade, and finally as acting aide of Major-General Meade, in the First Army Corps. He was with his company in the battle of Cedar Mountain; it was through his personal, energetic, and brave efforts that the body of Colonel Webster was recovered from the Manassas battle-field; and he distinguished himself by gallantry at Antietam. He was instantly killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, by a ball which struck him in the breast as he was delivering a despatch from General Meade to General C. F. Jackson, who also fell at about the same time. His funeral, conducted by Bishop Eastburn and Rev. Dr. Mercer, took place December 22, in Trinity Church, Boston, without military display; the offered escort of the Cadets, of which corps he had been a member, being declined.

The last year of Dehon's life was marked by a more rapid growth of the vigorous and manly traits of character than any preceding year had been. Many of us remember him as lacking determination of purpose, steadiness of will; while his generosity and kindness of heart, his careful regard for the feelings of others, his invariable politeness to all, without the appearance of condescension to any — a politeness which was more than obedience to rules of etiquette — gained our affectionate regard. But in that last year his generosity developed into unselfish patriotism; and this manifested itself in constancy in duty, in fidelity to every trust, and in that unshrinking bravery which enabled him to start on his last errand,

through a murderous fire, "with the alacrity of a dress-parade." A full and appreciative sketch of Dehon's short life, especially setting forth his gallantry as a soldier, signed "G. K.," appeared in the Boston *Journal* of November 15, 1884 (supplement). The following passages are taken from it:

As he came [to his regiment, then in winter quarters near Frederick, Md.] from civil life with his commission as second lieutenant in his pocket, and came, too, among men who had already begun to imagine themselves veterans, the reader will not wonder that his reception was neither cordial nor enthusiastic. Nor was this all. The young man's outward appearance was not indicative of the possession of those traits which mark the natural leader of men and the great soldier. He was boyish-looking in the extreme; of slender build, and slightly below the average in height for a man of his years, while his face was pallid and almost beardless. Although twenty-one years of age, he appeared at least four years younger. . . . The men of the Webster regiment soon found that the young lieutenant, concerning whom their first impressions had been so unfavorable, was a man of rare worth, and all began to love him. . . . On the ninth of August came the battle of Cedar Mountain. This was Dehon's first fight of importance. . . . On August 30 we fought the battle of the second Bull Run. The nervousness caused by the "crack of the rifles," of which he speaks at Cedar Mountain, now gave place to coolness under fire that we had never seen excelled. Through all the rush and whirl of that terrible fight, and in its charges and countercharges, he was ever with the foremost; and in endeavoring to stem the tide of Longstreet's advance, in which our brave colonel lost his life, Dehon remained with the last men upon the field. His clothing was riddled with bullets, yet he fought on.

After the battle was over, he performed an act that endeared him still more to the men of the regiment. Colonel Webster had been left upon the field mortally wounded. Dehon obtained permission to go inside the enemy's lines to search for him, although he was informed that it was the intention of the rebels to hold every one found upon the field. He was detained, but urged his case so persistently that he was finally released by Dr. Guild, Lee's medical director, and allowed to proceed upon his errand of mercy. He found Webster, after a long search, but death had relieved him of his sufferings. He buried the body, but subsequently, obtaining a horse, disinterred it, removing the soil with his naked hands, for lack of a better instrument. He then strapped his dead chief upon the back of the animal, and arrived safely within our lines.

But it was at the bloody battle of Antietam that Dehon shone out most conspicuously as an ideal soldier. It was here that the Webster regiment sustained such heavy losses in killed and wounded. Throughout the day, in the midst of the carnage, Dehon was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery. . . . Writing of the battle a day or two later, after speaking of the terrible loss of officers and men, he said:

> Then they seemed to come to me for orders, as I was the only field- or staff-officer left. After the color-sergeant was shot I ordered three different men to take the colors up, and saw one after another wounded; and when the last fell I had not the heart to order another up, so I picked them up and brought them off myself till we were out of danger, and then gave them to one of the men.

His bravery and faithfulness on that eventful seventeenth of September had attracted the attention of officers high in authority, and our brave little adjutant was mentioned in general orders. We had become very proud of him now, but were destined soon to lose him.

Under date of December 16, 1862, Major-General Meade, writing of Dehon's fate to his father, after describing the circumstances attending his death and the recovery of his body, said:

> In addition to the pain which always accompanies the duty I am now discharging, I have now to mourn the loss, not only of a faithful and efficient officer, but that of a valued and cherished friend During the brief space that Arthur and myself have been officially connected, I had time to learn his many good qualities, his high sense of duty, his amiability of disposition, and that which most particularly charmed me, his earnest desire to promote by every means in his power the happiness of yourself and the other members of his family.
>
> I am aware, my dear sir, of the impossibility of offering consolation to one afflicted as you are. All I can offer is sympathy and condolence, in which I am joined by the whole division, to whom Arthur had become endeared by his manly character and the exhibition of his personal gallantry. In the army your son is truly and sincerely mourned; and if it were possible to be reconciled to the sacrifice you have been called on to make, the reputation he had acquired, the love that was borne him, and the grief his death has occasioned, might in a measure soften the severity of the blow.

* **Horatio Eustis**, of Natchez, Miss., was born June 6, 1841. In 1854 he went to Boston, and was prepared for college by Mr. T. G. Bradford. He left Harvard at the end of the Sophomore

year, and for a short time was employed in the cotton office of Messrs. Conolly & Chaplain, in New Orleans; but early in the war he enlisted in Company B, 1st Louisiana Volunteers. While at Norfolk, Va., the company was transferred to the artillery service, and known as the Louisiana Guard Artillery. Eustis served with the company till after the battles around Richmond, when he was incapacitated for active duty by severe and prolonged sickness. Before he was fully restored to health, he was elected at Bunker Hill, Va., second lieutenant in Company B, 10th Louisiana, and served in that position with distinction till, in the second battle of Winchester, September, 1864, his left leg was carried away, below the knee, by a solid shot or unexploded shell, and he died before surgical attention could be secured.

In college we knew Eustis as of a most generous spirit, genial, social, and amiable, and under arms we can well believe that he was, as one of his comrades describes him, "a gallant soul." One, at least, of his brothers was in the Confederate army, and now two of his brothers, Henry Chotard (at one time a member of the Class of '60) and Cartwright, are living in New Orleans.

* **John Lyman Fenton** was born in Mansfield, Conn., March 5, 1835. His father died when he was five years old, and in 1842 his mother removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he attended the Grammar and High schools, fitting for college at the latter, under Mr. W. J. Potter. He left the Class during the first term Sophomore, and entered the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the bar, June 21, 1860, appointed justice of the peace August 30, and practised law in Cambridgeport for two years. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in the 9th Massachusetts (De Vecchi's, afterward Bigelow's) Battery, and after a month started for the seat of war. Returning home on a short furlough, he married Miss Adelaide V. Burrill, of Cambridgeport, March 18, 1863. The battery was not engaged in action till July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. (See some account of this under Bigelow's name.) Here Fenton, who had been promoted to the rank of sergeant, was wounded in the right leg below the knee, and taken prisoner, but was afterward retaken by our forces. He was removed to Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, and seemed in a fair way to speedy recovery till fever prostrated him, and, sinking gradually, he died July 28. His wife and mother reached him a

few hours before his death. In the autumn his remains were brought North and interred in the Cambridge Cemetery. The funeral services took place on Sunday, November 22, at Lee Street Church, Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Harrington officiating, and the Cambridge Reserve Guard performing escort duty.

Less than a month before the battle of Gettysburg, Captain Bigelow obtained from the Secretary of War leave for Fenton to appear before the board of examining officers for the United States colored service. "The battery, however, receiving marching orders, he preferred to remain until the campaign should be completed"— so much greater was his desire to serve his country where he was most needed than his desire for rank. Yielding to cupidity he might have saved his life; scorning such baseness, he gave that life willingly in his country's holy cause. His widow and son, Lyman, made their home in Cambridgeport after his decease. At a meeting held October 10, 1863, the Class noticed appropriately Fenton's death. A sketch of him by George W. Crocker is in Vol. II of the "Harvard Memorial Biographies."

* **Charles Greenough,** of Boston, was born July 26, 1841, and fitted under Mr. E. S. Dixwell's charge. He left college, sick, during the Freshman year, and died of consumption on the voyage to Calcutta in the winter of 1858–59.

* **Frank Hastings Hamilton,** of Buffalo, N. Y., was born June 24, 1841, and was fitted by S. R. Brown, D. D. He left Harvard at the end of the Sophomore year, and entered Union College. The family removed to New York city. He enlisted as a private in the 6th New York, April 26, 1861, but joined the 31st New York as sergeant, May 1. He was detailed to the Signal Corps, with a commission as second lieutenant, 16th New York, February 22, 1862. Contracting typhoid fever in the Chickahominy swamps, June, 1862, he resigned on account of debility resulting therefrom, September 22.

He then studied medicine in Philadelphia, where he received his M. D., and soon after, March 9, 1863, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Army. He married Miss Julia White, daughter of Leonard White, of Buffalo, N. Y., October, 1863. They had one child, a son. In August, 1864, Hamilton was on

duty at the General Hospital, Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. In 1865 he assisted his father, who was then professor of military surgery, fractures and dislocations, and the principles of surgery, in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in preparing and publishing a "Treatise on Military Surgery and Hygiene." As early as 1866 he went to California, and was employed as book-keeper in the wholesale stationery and paper warehouse of his brother-in-law, John P. Hoge, in San Francisco. His wife and their infant son went out to California in May of that year. As Hamilton left college (Union) to enter the army on the breaking out of the war, he did not receive his A. B. in course. It was conferred upon him as an honorary degree, however, in July, 1869. On the morning of November 5 of that year, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in San Francisco, he most unexpectedly put an end to his own life. No cause, except temporary insanity, is assigned by his friends for the act. There was no stain upon his character to make him shrink from life, and nothing in his appearance or actions indicated to his associates premeditation of such a deed. "He was noble, generous, honest, and brave" (F. H. H.). His body is deposited in the family burial-ground at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Oliver Cleveland Houghton, of Buffalo, N. Y., was born March 15, 1839, and fitted for college by Mr. J. L. See. He left college during the Freshman year. In 1859 and 1860 he was studying law in Buffalo. May 5, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, 21st New York Volunteers. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 25th New York, October 21, 1861, and a few days later was made adjutant of the regiment. May 27, 1862, he received a flesh-wound in the leg at the battle of Hanover Court-House, Va. In 1863 he was for a time stationed at Washington, D. C., as aide to General Martindale. July 26, 1863, he was mustered out of service, and in November he engaged in studying law in the office of Judge Abbott, Boston. July 18, 1864, he became secretary of Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Young, commanding the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C.; afterward was on the U. S. S. *Maratanzas*, and was present at the capture of Wilmington. After the war he entered into business in Boston, where he remained till 1869, when he went West, spent some months in Chicago, and then engaged in teaching in the vicinity of St. Paul, Minn. He married Miss Lillian

Brain, May 20, 1871; their son, Percy, was born March 5, 1873. For a time he was employed in the engineer corps of a new railroad in Wisconsin. Shortly after the birth of his son he experienced a religious change, which altered the whole course of his life. He held a clerkship in the office of the secretary of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co. for some time. Later, for two or three years, he was the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul, Minn., and devoted his whole time, as its regularly employed agent, to religious and benevolent work. In 1878 he was for a time in Massachusetts, and later in the employment of Pullman's Palace Car Co. Returning to St. Paul in 1879, he entered the office of the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1881 he managed the editorial bureau of this department, and in 1884 he was in the office of Charles S. Fee, superintendent of passenger traffic, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul. In October, 1886, he went to Europe with his wife and son. Returning in the spring of 1888, he became private secretary of Hon. R. R. Nelson, judge of the United States courts, St. Paul, Minn., with whom he remained until the fall of 1889, when he again accepted the position formerly held by him with the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which is his present address. He expects his son to enter Harvard in 1893.

Edward Adams Jewett was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 18, 1838. His father, Ephraim Jewett, was a merchant and prominent man there; his grandfather was Dr. Luther Jewett, first a clergyman and then a physician; his mother was Jane Fairbanks, a daughter of ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks, and a sister of the Hon. Horace Fairbanks — a name which is a household word in the Green Mountain State, and familiar in this and other countries in connection with the Fairbanks scales and philanthropic deeds. He attended the schools in St. Johnsbury, and graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1857, when he entered Harvard, but was obliged to leave at the end of his second year on account of impaired health.

He then entered the employ of a large wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston, where he remained until 1861, when the house sent him to Burlington, Vt., to settle the affairs of a boot and shoe store there which had become largely indebted to his Boston house.

He not only adjusted that matter satisfactorily, but purchased the Burlington business, and conducted it four years thereafter, when he became connected with the construction of a railway from Swanton to St. John's, Quebec, which subsequently became a part of the Vermont Central. He then entered the service of the United States Government as deputy collector of internal revenue at Burlington, and was so employed from 1866 to 1870. The three succeeding years he was engaged in the book and stationery business in Burlington.

In May, 1873, he moved to Chicago, and the following July was appointed assistant superintendent of the Chicago division of the operating department of Pullman's Palace Car Company. On June 21, 1874, he was appointed superintendent of that department, and on April 1, 1888, was appointed assistant general superintendent, which position he still occupies. The Chicago is the most extensive of any of the divisions of the vast system managed by Pullman's Company, the jurisdiction of this division extending westward to the Pacific slope, south to the Gulf of Mexico, north to the British line, and eastward to Cincinnati.

In the Masonic fraternity Jewett is a member of Washington lodge, Burlington (Vt.) chapter and council; of Chevalier Bayard commandery of Chicago, and Boston (Mass.) consistory. He served as district deputy grand master of the State of Vermont one year; grand high priest of the grand chapter two years; and grand generalissimo of the grand commandery one year.

September 21, 1870, he married Jennie M. Davis, of Charlotte, Chittenden County, a member of an old and highly respected Vermont family. He has had no children.

The foregoing account is taken principally from a biographical sketch written to the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian* in 1887, by a Chicago gentleman, in one of a series of letters on "Vermonters in Chicago."

Jewett's residence is No. 145 Oakwood Boulevard; business address: Office of the Assistant General Superintendent, Pullman's Palace Car Co., Chicago, Ill.

* **Frank Kimball,** of Salem, was born February 10, 1842. He was fitted for college by Jacob Batchelder. Leaving Harvard at the end of the Freshman year, he entered the Class of '61 at

Amherst. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the 2d Massachusetts Infantry, and was soon made lieutenant. He served under General Banks in the Red River expedition, and was promoted to a captaincy for meritorious service and bravery. He contracted chronic diarrhœa in that expedition, and came North to Indianapolis to recuperate. While there he received an honorable discharge. He then read law in the office of his brother, Eben W. Kimball, Esq., and served as deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana, under General Laz. Noble, clerk. Later he went to Concord, N. H., where he practised his profession for some years, and where he married Miss Sallie Clemens, daughter of Judge Clemens, by whom he had one child, Mary. He then formed a partnership with a leading lawyer of Grand Rapids, Mich., and was enjoying marked prosperity when, in 1873, he died suddenly one morning while taking his bath. His widow and child now live in Norwich, Conn. His brother writes of him: "Frank was a handsome, manly fellow, skilled in all games, a splendid scholar, a general favorite, and, when so suddenly cut off in his early manhood, had before him a most brilliant prospect."

Francis William Lawrence was born in Brookline, Mass., November 20, 1839. He was fitted by Mr. R. D. Smith, and entered the Class of '60, but joined '61 in September, 1858. He left during the Junior year, and studied medicine in 1860 in Portland, Me., and in 1861–62 in the Harvard Medical School. January 27, 1863, he married Miss Lucilla Train, daughter of Charles R. and Martha A. (Jackson) Train, of Framingham, Mass. In February, 1862, he went to Port Royal, S. C., as one of the surgeons of the Sea Islands, appointed by the educational commission, and in the fall of 1862 was made acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and stationed on St. Helena Island. He bought a large plantation on the island in 1863, and was quite successful in raising Sea Island cotton. Selling his plantation in 1866, he returned North, and has since lived in Longwood, Mass., having chiefly been employed in caring for the family estate. Was selectman of Brookline from 1876 to 1880, and is now (1880) chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners of Brookline. (See the 1880 Report of the Class of '60.) He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Brookline until 1889, and chairman of the Board of Park Com-

missioners of Brookline till 1890—twelve years. From 1876 to 1882 he was on the staff of Brigadier-General Sutton, Second Brigade, M. V. M., as provost-marshal and assistant adjutant-general. At present he is president of the Globe Gaslight Co. of Boston; vice-president of the Brookline National Bank; director of the Brookline Gaslight Co., of which he was treasurer for five years; trustee of the Boston Dispensary; trustee of St. Luke's Home for Convalescents; and warden of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood. He has several times been a delegate to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Somerset Club, the Athletic Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Apollo Club, the Harvard Musical Association, the Episcopalian Club, and various other clubs and societies of less importance. He has a summer residence at Bar Harbor, Me., where he is chairman of the committee in charge of St. Saviour's Episcopal Church, and director in the two clubs of that place. He holds a large amount of property as trustee for various persons, and makes the care and management of that property his principal business. Lawrence (who now signs his name *Francis W. Lawrence*) has no children.

Address: Longwood, Brookline, Mass.

* **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow** was born in Portland, Me., November 5, 1839, and fitted for college in the school of Messrs. Reed and Hoffmann in Stockbridge, Mass. He was not of a strong constitution, and, leaving college during the Sophomore year, he soon after took a voyage to Europe in a sailing vessel. Returning from this trip, he entered the Coast Survey as an aid, and was on duty on the Carolina coast when the war broke out. The surveying parties were at that time recalled from the South, and he was detailed to various duties at the North for a year or two. As the war went on he grew eager to take part in it, and after living for a while with his family in Brookline, Mass., during which time he had resigned his position on the Coast Survey, he offered himself for military service, and went into camp at Readville. He was rejected, however, by the examining surgeons, as not up to the standard physically. Nevertheless he persisted in his purpose, and went to Connecticut, where, on April 5, 1864, he enlisted in the Tenth Infantry, and served as a private during the

remainder of the war. His regiment was brigaded in General Butler's corps, went through the last part of the Richmond campaign under Butler, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Later, he formed a connection with the large lithographing establishment of A. Meisel & Co., on the corner of Franklin and Federal Streets, Boston, and ultimately succeeded to the ownership and management of it, doing a prosperous business till the destruction of the establishment in the great fire of 1872. He soon renewed his plant and resumed his work, but his business had been entirely broken up, and the struggle to recover his position proved too much for him. His health, never very firm, failed utterly, and he died April 28, 1874.

He was married, February 3, 1863, to Miss Frances E. Gammon, of Portland, and left three children—a son (who at this date, February, 1892, leads the Freshman class at Williams) and two daughters.

* **Edward Greely Loring.** The following obituary notice is taken, with a few corrections, from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, of May 3, 1888:

It is doubtful whether the decease of any other member of the medical profession whose practice had been entirely outside of Boston could have caused such a shock to so large a circle of relatives, friends, and colleagues here as did the sudden death of Dr. E. G. Loring, which occurred in New York on Monday, April 23, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Boston, September 28, 1838, being the second son of Judge E. G. Loring, his mother having been Miss Harriet Boott. His boyhood was passed in Boston, and at Winthrop, where his father had a summer residence. It was at Winthrop that, while a mere boy, his great fondness for, and practical skill in, boating was developed, which he retained to his last day. He was a pupil of Mr. Gardner at the Boston Latin School, and in 1857 entered Harvard College, in the Class of 1861. His father—who had moved to Cambridge after his appointment to a professorship in the Harvard Law School, having been removed from his position as judge of probate by Governor Banks, after his decision on the case of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, which came before him as United States commissioner—was appointed judge of the United States Court of Claims by Buchanan, and moved with his family to Washington.

Loring left college at the end of his Sophomore year (1859) and went

abroad. He began his medical studies in Florence, and passed three years between Florence and Pisa, following the lectures and hospital services, and having also the private instruction of Dr. Gryzanovski, a German physician of great ability. At the University of Pisa he especially devoted himself to anatomy, under Professor Duranti, one of the best-known anatomical teachers of that time, and who will be remembered as delegate from Rome to the International Congress at Washington last summer. In 1862 Loring returned to Boston, and, after two years' work at the Harvard Medical School, took his degree in 1864. The following year he passed in Boston perfecting himself in the special branch of the profession to which he had decided to devote himself. He obtained the position of ophthalmic extern at the City Hospital, under Dr. H. W. Williams, and assiduously followed the service of the surgeons at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, especially that of his friend Dr. Hasket Derby, of which he took charge during a short visit by Dr. Derby to Europe. In 1865 he married a daughter of James Jackson Jarves, and established himself in Baltimore, where his professional career opened very auspiciously. Having, however, the opportunity to enter a professional copartnership with Dr. Agnew in New York, he did so in 1866. Since the dissolution of this partnership he has continued his practice in New York. His wife died some years ago, and he married, in 1886, a Miss Swift. On Monday, April 23, he left his house between 2 and 3 P. M., apparently perfectly well, although it appears that he had for two days spoken of a slight pain in his chest, which he attributed to indigestion. At about 6 P. M., while standing on the corner of Park Avenue and a street up which he, in all probability, had come, after a visit to his yacht, in the building and fitting out of which he was much interested, he was seen to stagger, grasp at a lamp-post, and fall over backward. A policeman who saw him fall found him just breathing, but life had departed before he had been moved.

Dr. Loring will be best known professionally by his improvement of the ophthalmoscope, of which one of his colleagues and friends writes: "It may justly be said, that for elegance of construction, easiness of management and compact usefulness, its equal remains to be found. It is emphatically the best ophthalmoscope in use here or abroad. I was at the Ophthalmic Congress in Milan (1880) when he exhibited it, and the room rang with applause after his demonstration was concluded."

He contributed several articles to medical literature, chiefly on subjects connected with ophthalmic physics, which have been published in the transactions of the Ophthalmological Society, the American, New York and Boston *Medical Journals*, the *Medical Record*, etc. The first

volume of his "Text Book of Ophthalmoscopy" was published in 1886, by Appleton, New York, and he had not yet completed the second volume. He had served as surgeon at the Brooklyn Eye and Ear, and was one of the original staff of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospitals, and at the time of his death was surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was a member of the New York and American Ophthalmological Societies.

A notice of Dr. Loring, even in a medical journal, would not be complete which only referred to his professional standing, as his individual character was such as to make him universally liked and esteemed. Although modest, refined, and even sensitive by nature, he was strong in his convictions of right and wrong, and held to them, and he had a most uncompromising scorn for all sham and pretence in professional as well as private life. Most social, in the best sense of the term, he was always a favorite with both the men and women with whom he was brought in contact. As a boy he was devoted to certain outdoor sports, in all of which he excelled, such as rowing, skating, shooting, sailing, etc. His love for the salt water clung to him to the end, as he was overseeing the furnishing of a yacht, the third that he had built, in which he was looking forward to passing some weeks of the coming summer, as he had several of the past ones, cruising along our coast with his brother, Dr. F. B. Loring, of Washington. In his domestic relations he was most lovable, and to his widow, aged parents, brother, and sisters the loss will be irreparable.

The Board of Surgeons of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary adopted the following resolutions, at a special meeting held May 2, 1888 (see the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for May 10, 1888):

Resolved, That in the sudden death of Dr. Edward Greely Loring, the surgical staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary have lost an able and skilful colleague, who for nearly fourteen years has been a surgeon in the ophthalmic department of the institution. His kindly and lovable personal qualities were most attractive, and in his death we feel keenly the loss of a genial, frank, and warm-hearted friend. In his professional attainments he was most eminent, enthusiastic in his devotion to his special field of work, and, as one of its most distinguished exponents, he was justly esteemed an authority. We greatly deplore the cessation of his labors, while still in the full enjoyment of his powers, which were enriched by a large and carefully digested experience. As an author he was remarkable for his acute observation and logical reasoning, while the clearness of his style gave evidence of the directness

of his thought. By his death scientific ophthalmology has lost an ardent and successful disciple, while the community has been deprived of the services of a skilful counsellor and practitioner.

The surgeons of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary desire thus to give expression to their feeling of affection and respect for his memory, and, sympathizing sincerely with his family in their loss, offer them their respectful condolence.

Resolved, That this minute be entered on the records of the Board of Surgeons of the Infirmary, and that a copy be sent to the family of Dr. Loring.

CHAS. STEDMAN BULL,
GORHAM BACON,
MORRIS J. ASCH,
} *Committee.*

* **Edward William McCabe,** son of Edmund Hudson and Elizabeth Tilghman (Farish) McCabe, was born March 7, 1840, in St. Louis, Mo. He was fitted by Mr. E. H. Abbot. He entered college in March, 1858, but in September passed into the Class of '62, in which he graduated. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Krum, of St. Louis, in November, 1862. At the expiration of a year he went into the office of his cousin, Mr. Farish. He took out a license to practise in the summer of 1865, and opened an office with his brother, Frank X. McCabe. He died April 3, 1877. He wrote for the Class Book of 1862 : " My Class have twice conferred upon me the honor of electing me editor of the *Harvard Magazine.* I have also had the honor of being elected president of the O. K. Society. In religion I am a Catholic."

John McMahon, of Boston, was born June 4, 1838. He fitted for college in a course of two years at the Public Latin School, Boston. He left our Class during the Sophomore year, and in September, 1859, entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1861. He then spent a year travelling in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Germany; and on his return devoted as much time to becoming acquainted with his own country, journeying up and down in it quite extensively, and becoming satisfied that it was better than the best he had seen abroad. After this he settled down to study in New York in the office of Messrs. Kent, Eaton & Davis, with whom he remained until he was admitted to

the bar in 1865. He then formed a business connection with Mr. F. S. Stallknecht and Mr. E. F. Hall which, in the year 1869, resulted in a partnership under the firm-name of Stallknecht, Hall & McMahon; and the firm did a large and successful business of a general scope, with the exception of the criminal department. He has been much engrossed by professional cares, through which he has achieved "a fair average of success." He is connected with the German Liederkranz and the Schnorer Club of Morrisania, among other societies.

He married Julia M. Ford, in New York, November 11, 1872. The list of their children, all born in New York, is as follows: Martha E., born August 19, 1873 (died August 11, 1874); Minnie M., born December 16, 1875; Sarah, born January 16, 1877; Edward Augustin, born August 28, 1879; Josephine, born July 21, 1881; John K., born October 28, 1883 (died February 1, 1889).

His residence is No. 1062 Franklin Avenue, Morrisania, New York city; his office, No. 39 Nassau Street, New York.

Henry Mathes was born September 4, 1839, in Portsmouth, N. H. Before preparing for college, sailing before the mast, he fell from aloft and broke his leg. He was fitted at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and entered September, 1858. In September, 1859, he left the Class of '61 and entered '62, in which he graduated. In July, 1867, he was studying medicine with Dr. Coleman, of Portsmouth, N. H. He has been, since February 14, 1884, a patient in the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord; and, in December, 1891, was reported in a greatly improved condition, both mentally and physically, though not wholly well.

Address: care of C. P. Bancroft, M. D., superintendent New Hampshire Asylum, Concord, N. H.

Christopher Gustavus Memminger, of Charleston, S. C., born November 17, 1840, was prepared for college by Mr. E. H. Abbot. He left college at the end of the Freshman year and entered South Carolina College, from which he graduated in 1861. He then joined the Army of Northern Virginia, and served as a staff-officer until the close of the war, when he engaged in business in New York city as a railroad contractor. He was successful in

this, but lost property in subsequent speculations, and returned to Charleston. There, having inherited quite an estate, he lives in comfort, without active employment in business, using his leisure in studying the subject of railways. He has made frequent visits to Europe; and has not married.

Address: 31 Franklin Street, Charleston, S. C.

Frank William Paul, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born October 14, 1841. He was fitted by Mr. Charles Short. Leaving college at the end of the first Freshman term, he spent ten months in the mountains of Virginia for his health, and entered the University of Pennsylvania as Sophomore (second term) in 1859. His Class graduated June, 1861, but he had volunteered at once on the firing upon Fort Sumter, and, having passed his final examinations, he received his diploma as Bachelor of Arts, and afterward the degree of Master of Arts.

He was mustered in as a private in the Commonwealth Artillery, April 24, 1861, for three months' service, and mustered out August 5, 1861. Was commissioned second lieutenant, 58th Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, September, 1861, and first lieutenant, Captain Paul T. Jones's Independent Battery of Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 12, 1861. He was transferred with battery to 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, November 12, 1862, and became acting assistant adjutant-general Artillery, Eighteenth Army Corps, June, 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, November 17, 1864, and was appointed first lieutenant, 24th United States Infantry, July 28, 1866, having been brevetted captain, United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; and later he was brevetted major, United States Volunteers. He was brevetted captain, United States Army, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services at Petersburg Mine, Va. He resigned his commission April 21, 1868.

He was judge-advocate in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the rank of major, November, 1875; was admitted to practise as attorney at law in Philadelphia, September, 1869, and has been in active practice ever since. He married Miss Florence Oglesby of New Orleans, La., March 2, 1875, and has four children — Margaret O., Oglesby, Mary L., and Frank W., all born in

Philadelphia. He is president of the Commonwealth Artillery Association, and a member of the following organizations: the United Service Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Army of the James; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 444, and Signet Chapter, Free and Accepted Masons.

Residence, Villa Nova, Pa.; office, No. 220 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Robert Singleton Peabody, son of Jeremiah D. and Ellen M. (Hanna) Peabody, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, June 12, 1837. He was fitted at Phillips Academy, Andover, and left our Class at the end of the Freshman year, on account of sickness. Entering the Class of '62, March, 1859, he graduated with that Class, and then took up the study of law in the Harvard Law School, and won his LL. B. in 1864. He established himself in Rutland, Vt., where he practised his profession for several years. November 7, 1866, he married Miss Margaret A. Goddard, of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1870 he gave up the practice of law, in order to devote himself to the settlement of the estate of his uncle, the late George Peabody, of London. He was one of the two active executors of his uncle's will, and was engaged for some years in this position, a part of the time in England. After spending some time abroad, he returned to this country, and settled in Germantown, Pa., where he has devoted himself to "special law business." He has one son, Charles, born in Rutland, Vt., November 9, 1867, and now in the third year of a post-graduate course at Harvard, studying for the degree of Ph. D., having taken his A. B. at the Pennsylvania University. Peabody spends several months of each summer at his "Wigwam" on Upper Saranac Lake, near Saranac Inn, among the Adirondacks.

Address: Germantown, Pa.

Thomas Clarkson Russell was born in West Boylston, Mass., August 3, 1834, and was fitted for college by Mr. Samuel Pasco. His health being poor, he left college at the end of the Freshman year. He taught school at Ashburnham, Mass., for about six months, and was ordained as a Baptist minister at Barnstable, Mass., November 7, 1858. He has had the following pastorates:

Barnstable, Mass., 1858–1860; Billerica, Mass., 1860–1863; New Boston, N. H., 1863–1866; South Braintree, Mass., 1866–1868; Leominster, Mass., 1868–1874; Mansfield, Mass., 1874–1877; Palmer and Three Rivers, Mass., 1878–1881; Springvale, Maine, 1881–1883; Swampscott and Wyoma, Mass., 1883–1885; and Suncook, N. H., dating from December 1, 1891. He married Helena Augusta Taylor, of Chatham, Mass., at Billerica, Mass., April 24, 1861. She died at Mansfield, Mass., April 4, 1876. His second wife was Louise M. Webb, of Mansfield, married at Mansfield, January 31, 1877. He has had five children — Alfred Clarkson, born at Chatham, Mass., October 31, 1863 (died at Leominster, February 13, 1871); Arthur Perkins, born at Leominster, June 16, 1871; Lillian Helena, born at Leominster, December 3, 1873; Percy Clarkson, born at Mansfield, January 31, 1878; and Daisy Locksley, born at Palmer, June 17, 1879. He has published a few memorial sermons and some essays, and reports that he has enjoyed excellent health and has been prospered in his work.

Address: Suncook, N. H.

William Wilberforce Russell (twin brother of the preceding) was born in West Boylston, Mass., August 3, 1834. He prepared for college while an apprentice in a dentist's office in Charlestown, with the aid of Mr. Samuel Pasco. Leaving college with his brother, he, too, taught school for a short time in Ashburnham. Then, returning to dentistry, he practised his profession for twenty years in Haverhill, Mass., when he moved to Boston and opened an office there. He has received the degree of D. D. S. He has been twice married, but both his wives are deceased. He has a married daughter living in St. Louis.

His address is 9 Park Square, Boston.

De Forest Safford, of Watertown, Mass., was born March 17, 1840, and was fitted for college by his brother, the distinguished mathematician and astronomer, Professor Truman Henry Safford. He left college at the end of the first Sophomore term. From 1859 to 1861 he was editor of the *Mount Auburn Memorial.* From August, 1862, to June, 1863, he served as a private in Company F, Captain Charles Storrow, 44th Massachusetts, Colonel F. L. Lee, and spent the term of his enlistment mostly in North

Carolina, sharing there all the fortunes of his company. November 25, 1863, he married Miss Mary A. Smith, of Cambridge. In 1863 and 1864 he taught the South Grammar School in Belmont, and in June, 1865, he was teaching school in Chatham, Mass. In November, 1866, he was in Chicago, Ill., studying in the Baptist Theological Seminary, and teaching in Douglas University. He subsequently studied for a time in the Baptist Theological Institution in Newton, Mass., and was ordained, and settled for a year in Grafton, Mass. He went to Colorado in the winter of 1870–71, and was preaching in Golden City in the fall of 1871. Returning East in 1874, on account of his wife's health, he settled in Fairfax, Vt. Here his wife, who had been for a long time in a weak and deranged state, died on March 31, 1876, leaving him with two children — Mabel Amanda, born September 2, 1872, in Golden, Col.; and Edith Bodwell, born July 22, 1875, in Fairfax, Vt. He married Miss Delia A. Loveland, of Fairfax, October 16, 1876. Their children are: Luella Maud, born October 19, 1877, in Westford, Vt.; Maurice Stark, born May 9, 1879, also in Westford; Emily Lilah, born at Jericho, Vt., July 12, 1881; De Forest, born at Jericho, Vt., November 21, 1883; William Harper, born at Jamaica, Vt., December 15, 1884; Winifred Frances, born at Danbury, N. H., February 19, 1889 (died May 8, 1889); and Harry Raymond, born at Jefferson, N. H., October 17, 1890. In September, 1877, he finished his pastorate in Fairfax and took charge of two churches, one in Westford and the other in Fletcher, Vt. Subsequently he entered upon missionary work in Vermont and New Hampshire, residing for a time in Jefferson, N. H.

Safford is now pastor of the Baptist Church in Peterboro', N. H.

George Washington Simmons, of Boston, was born July 4, 1839. He fitted at the Boston Public Latin School. After leaving college in the second term Junior, he studied in Berlin and other cities in Germany and France, then took a tour in the East, travelling through Egypt and the Holy Land. In November, 1862, he returned home. June 10, 1863, he sailed on the U. S. S. *Clifton* as acting assistant paymaster, and was taken prisoner September 8, 1863, with most of the *Clifton's* officers and crew, at the battle of Sabine Pass. He was sent to Houston, Texas, and afterward to Shreveport, La., whence he escaped, only

to be recaptured when within seventy-five miles of the Union lines. He was taken back to Shreveport, and thence to Texas again, and was exchanged in February, 1865. He resigned his commission June 11, 1865.

In 1867 he became a real-estate broker; office, 96 Broadway, New York city. He married Miss Mary H. Parker, daughter of Rev. S. P. Parker, D. D., of Stockbridge, Mass., September 19, 1871. A son was born to them February 17, 1875, in Boston, and died the same year. A daughter was born in Boston, March 10, 1877. Having returned to Boston, he became a partner with his father, under the style of "G. W. Simmons & Son," in the clothing business at "Oak Hall," Boston, about 1874. His father died December 14, 1882. Simmons still continues the business at the well-known stand.

* **John Davis Sweet.** The following particulars have been obtained from a published Memorial Sermon delivered in the First Baptist Church, Somerville, by Rev. G. F. Warren. The son of a Unitarian clergyman, he was born in Kingston, Mass., October 16, 1838, graduated from the Lyman School in East Boston, with the valedictory, in 1854, and fitted for college in the Middleboro' Academy and the Cambridge High School. Ill health led him to leave college at the end of the Freshman year and make a trip to Europe. Returning, he gave up his plan of entering the ministry, and engaged in business in Cambridge. He married Miss Elizabeth W. Martin, of Bristol, R. I., December 19, 1861. As the result of a marked change in his religious faith and feeling, dating back to his school days at Middleboro', he connected himself with the Baptist church in Cambridge; and his activity and earnestness there led to solicitations from his friends that he would become a minister. At length he saw it to be his duty, and was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in Billerica, Mass., in October, 1863. His success in enhancing the material and spiritual prosperity of that church is reported as very remarkable. That pleasant connection was broken by his accepting an invitation to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Somerville, Mass., where he was installed May 4, 1868. His earnest labor there was greatly prospered; a new house of worship became a necessity, the old one being too small; and, as preliminary to obtaining this, he under-

took to raise the money to liquidate a debt of $2500, with which the society was encumbered. Laboring for this object with intense zeal, in the heat of midsummer, he was struck down by disease, and, after four days of severe suffering, died in August, 1869.

As an expression of regard for his memory, the Young Men's Christian Association of Somerville inaugurated a Memorial Course of Lectures, with the intention of devoting the proceeds to the erection of a monument over his grave.

The most marked feature in his character was his complete consecration to his work. Constantly dedicating himself anew to the service of the Master; devoting one-eighth of his salary to religious uses; consecrating to Christian benevolence the whole of the proceeds of the lectures upon Pompeii and Herculaneum and other subjects, which he delivered ninety-three times in the last two years of his life; insuring his life for the ultimate benefit of the Baptist Missionary Union—he seemed to manifest at every step the unreservedness of his self-surrender. And all was given *cheerfully*. Among the last words he ever penned were these: "Who would not wear out in such a cause?—I am so happy!—I have collected the larger part of the debt!"

He passed to his rest through suffering, yet his language was ever that of perfect peace or assured triumph. "You know," he said to his wife as the end drew near, "I have always had a shrinking from death; but if *this* is death, I would die ten thousand thousand deaths." Sending on Sunday—his last day in the body—a farewell message to his loved flock, and receiving from them the joyful word that the debt was all paid, he quietly "fell asleep."

* **George Harvey Taylor** was born at Andover, Mass., June 19, 1840, to Samuel Harvey Taylor, LL. D. (for more than thirty years principal of Phillips Academy, and known to successive generations of pupils as "Uncle Sam"), and Caroline Persis (Parker) Taylor. He fitted for college under his father's instruction, but left Harvard at the end of his Freshman year and went to sea. Returning, he entered the Class of '62 in Dartmouth College, in its Sophomore year, and, graduating with it, studied law in Boston with Lyman Mason, Esq., and Hon. D. C. Gooch, and began the practice of his profession in that city. But he soon entered the army, being commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st

Louisiana Native Guards, November 13, 1863. This regiment was afterward known as the 73d United States Colored Troops. He was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, May 24, 1864, and in June of that year was acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Colonel Cahill, commanding that corps in the Department of the Gulf. He was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, November 27, 1864, and, on recovering his health, resumed the practice of law in Boston.

In 1867 he became instructor in Latin and Greek in Phillips Academy, and retained that position till the summer of 1875, when he moved to Nashua, N. H., and there engaged in literary work, besides performing the duties of associate justice of the police court for nearly two years. He married, July 8, 1868, Miss Jessie P. Emerson, the only daughter of Hon. Edward P. Emerson and Nancy P. Emerson, of Nashua. Three children were born to them — Charles Edward, June 18, 1869; Harvey Emerson, January 17, 1871; and Caroline, May 1, 1880. Taylor was chosen principal of Kinderhook Academy in 1877, and, moving to Kinderhook, N. Y., he conducted that institution with marked success for three years. From there he was called to take charge of the Amsterdam Academy, in Amsterdam, N. Y., and his first year's work there was just drawing to a close at the time of his sudden death, on Sunday morning, June 19, 1881 — his forty-first birthday. The only intimation that he seems to have had that he was affected by heart-disease was given by shortness of breath on going up-stairs. He knew also that this trouble was "in the family." His father died of it on Sunday; his mother died of it a few years later, on Sunday; and his mother's father died of it, also on Sunday. He had suffered some agitation of feeling on account of the necessity of killing (by the hand of another) a favorite dog that had shown signs of hydrophobia; and, coming into his house that he might not see his pet shot, he fell dead just as he stepped across the threshold into the parlor. He had been working very hard, preparing for the school exhibition which was at hand. Funeral services were held in the Episcopal church in Amsterdam, on Monday, and a further service was conducted by Professor William J. Tucker, D. D., on Wednesday, at Andover, where his body was taken for burial.

As an educator of youth he seems to have inherited much of the

ability of his father, of whom it is affirmed, in Drake's "Dictionary of American Biography," that "he was without a superior as a classical instructor." Taylor shared with his father the work of retranslating and reëditing Kuehner's "Greek Grammar" till his father's death in 1870, when he finished it, and it was published in 1871. Our classmate was reading for orders in the Episcopal Church at the time of his death, and had several times read the service in the rector's absence. His widow returned, with her children, to Nashua, to live with her father.

* **James Baldwin Thomas**, of Gilroy, Cal., was born June 30, 1838. He was fitted for college by Mr. E. G. Andrews, and entered our Class in March, 1858. He suffered from lung-fever in the winter vacation of the Sophomore year. This passed into an incurable pulmonary affection; his father came East for him, and in midsummer took him home, where he died of consumption on October 29, 1859.

Nathaniel Dana Turner, of Brookline, Mass., was born June 28, 1840. He was fitted for college by Mr. J. E. Horr. He left the Class at the end of the Freshman year. In 1861 he made a voyage to Africa for his health, and in 1862 he engaged in business in Boston. In 1864 he was travelling in Europe. December 13, 1891, he wrote to the Class Secretary: "My life has been such a quiet one that I really have nothing of any interest to tell."

Address: 228 Beacon Street, Boston, where Turner has resided for a number of years.

* **James McBride Vanderpoel**, of New York city, was born August 2, 1840. He was fitted for college by Mr. J. F. Brigham. He left during the Junior year, on account of ill health, which resulted in his death at his home, December 27, 1860.

* **Charles Morris Walton**, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born November 15, 1831. He was in the Class but a few days. He published some articles in magazines, and died of consumption in Philadelphia, April 10, 1871.

APPENDIX

CLASS OF 1861

GRADUATES

* Leonard Case Alden (1839) * 1863
* Pardon Almy (1836) * 1862
* Henry Martyn Atkinson (1838) * 1887
Charles Cotesworth Beaman (1840)
52 Wall Street, New York.
John Bigelow (1841)
929 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis.
Charles Lee Bixby (1841)
Foxboro', Mass.
* Thomas Kelly Bolton (1840) * 1879
Allan Foster Boone (1838)
Wilder & Co., 220 Devonshire Street, Boston.
Henry Pickering Bowditch (1840)
Harvard Medical School, Boylston Street, Boston.
* Jeremiah Wesley Boyden (1838) * 1866
Herman Francis Brashear (1839)
Wiggins Block, 5th and Vine Streets, Cincinnati.
John Patrick Brown (1839)
227 Border Street, East Boston.
John Lincoln Bullard (1840)
84 Beaver Street, New York.
Elihu Chauncey (1840)
22 East 22d Street, New York.
John Doggett Cobb (1840)
Dedham, Mass.
Charles Alonzo Cooper (1837)
Lynnfield Centre, Mass.
* Stevens George Cowdrey (1838) * 1891
* Edward Augustus Crowninshield (1841) * 1867
Lewis Stackpole Dabney (1840)
53 State Street, Boston.
* Henry Jonas Doolittle (1839) * 1862

CHARLES TILTON DUNCKLEE (1841)
5 Tremont Street, Boston.

* STEPHEN GOODHUE EMERSON (1838) * 1863

SAMUEL FRANKLIN EMMONS (1841)
U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

* HENRY WELD FARRAR (1840) * 1881

JOSEPH EMERY FISKE (1839)
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY FORBES (1840)
Sears Building, Boston.

MINOT GARDNER GAGE (1840)
Nashua, N. H.

WENDELL PHILLIPS GARRISON (1840)
208 Broadway, New York.

* WILLIAM YATES GHOLSON (1842) * 1862

JAMES FORTESCUE GIFFEN (1839)
U. S. Appraiser's Office, New Orleans.

DANIEL DUDLEY GILBERT (1838)
Boston Street, Upham's Corner, Dorchester District, Boston.

EZRA PALMER GOULD (1841)
4813 Regent Street, Philadelphia.

* JAMES REEVE GOULD (1841) * 1872

FRANK WARREN HACKETT (1841)
486 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT HALE (1839)
Dedham, Mass.

NORWOOD PENROSE HALLOWELL (1839)
National Bank of Commerce, Boston.

JOSEPH BRADFORD HARDON (1834)
32 Franklin Street, Boston.

ALPHEUS HOLMES HARDY (1840)
Sears Building, Boston.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HOLBROOK (1839)
East Hampton, Mass.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR. (1841)
Court-house, Boston.

JOHN PRENTISS HOPKINSON (1840)
22 Craigie Street, Cambridge, Mass.

CHARLES EDWARD INCHES (1840)
88 Charles Street, Boston.

ALFRED PERRY JOHNSON (1836)
Joplin, Jasper Co., Mo.

THOMAS HENRY KNOWLES (1837)
402 County Street, New Bedford, Mass.

* Charles Duncan Lamb (1841) * 1871
* Thomas Joseph Leavitt (1840) * 1863
David Francis Lincoln (1841)
Geneva, N. Y.
Joseph Hetherington McDaniels (1840)
Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.
James Rundlet May (1841)
Portsmouth, N. H.
* George Hart Mumford (1840) * 1875
Scollay Parker (1839)
67 North 3d Street, Portland, Oregon.
William Henry Pettee (1838)
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
* Samuel Dunn Phillips (1838) * 1862
Henry Pickering (1839)
156 Oliver Street, Boston.
George Herman Powers (1840)
533 Sutter Street, San Francisco.
* Benjamin Rand (1839) * 1869
James Holton Rice (1839)
P. O. Box 381, Hartford, Conn.
* Frank Thornton Richardson (1840) * 1884
John Ritchie (1836)
10 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
* Thomas Rodman Robeson (1840) * 1863
* Charles Christie Salter (1839) * 1870
Edward William Sanborn (1837)
5 Hancock Street, Boston.
Wesley Caleb Sawyer (1839)
University of the Pacific, College Park, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
Joseph Herbert Senter (1842)
10 Avon Street, Portland, Me.
* Carleton Atwood Shurtleff (1840) * 1864
Hiram Smith Shurtleff (1841)
State House, Boston.
* Herbert Sleeper (1841) * 1874
* William Franklin Snow (1838) * 1871
Albert Stetson (1834)
California Street Cable Co., San Francisco.
James Kent Stone (1840)
[Rev. Fidelis Stone], 3150 Calle Estados Unidos,
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.
Charles Storrow (1841)
Exchange Building, Boston.

Flavel Coolidge Stratton (1840)
6 Bigelow Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Sidney Warren Thaxter (1839)
2 Galt Block, Portland, Me.
Leslie Waggener (1841)
University of Texas, Austin.
Joseph Howe Wales (1840)
40 Water Street, Boston.
James Putnam Walker (1839)
62 Exchange Street, Bangor, Me.
Franklin Weld (1841)
Falmouth, Mass.
Stephen Williams Whitney (1841)
66 Washington Place, New York.
Edward Wigglesworth (1840)
188 Beacon Street, Boston.
George Franklin Works (1839)
West Newton, Mass.
James Edward Wright (1839)
Montpelier, Vt. (*23+58=81)

TEMPORARY MEMBERS

* John Ware Adams (1837)	* 1889
Arthur Welland Blake (1840)	
Brookline, Mass.	
* George Burroughs (1841)	* 1870
Jason Walker Chenault (1839)	
837 3d Street, Louisville, Ky.	
Ogden Codman (1839)	
Lincoln, Mass.	
* James Freeman Curtis (1839)	* 1888
* Arthur Dehon (1841)	* 1862
* Horatio Eustis (1841)	* 1864
* John Lyman Fenton (1835)	* 1863
* Charles Greenough (1841)	* 1858–59
* Frank Hastings Hamilton (1841)	* 1869
Oliver Cleveland Houghton (1839)	
Land Department, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.	
Edward Adams Jewett (1838)	
Pullman's Palace Car Co., Chicago.	
* Frank Kimball (1842)	* 1873
Francis William Lawrence (1839)	
Longwood, Brookline, Mass.	

* Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1839) * 1874
* Edward Greely Loring (1838) * 1888
* Edward William McCabe (1840) * 1877
John McMahon (1838)
39 Nassau Street, New York.
Henry Mathes (1839)
(See page 157).
Christopher Gustavus Memminger (1840)
31 Franklin Street, Charleston, S. C.
Frank William Paul (1841)
220 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Robert Singleton Peabody (1837)
Germantown, Pa.
Thomas Clarkson Russell (1834)
Suncook, N. H.
William Wilberforce Russell (1834)
9 Park Square, Boston.
De Forest Safford (1840)
Peterboro', N. H.
George Washington Simmons (1839)
Oak Hall, Boston.
* John Davis Sweet (1838) * 1869
* George Harvey Taylor (1840) * 1881
* James Baldwin Thomas (1838) * 1859
Nathaniel Dana Turner (1840)
228 Beacon Street, Boston.
* James McBride Vanderpoel (1840) * 1860
* Charles Morris Walton (1831) * 1871

MARRIAGES OF GRADUATES

Atkinson — Elizabeth A. Safford (1864); Mary Jane Whitman (1881).
Beaman — Hettie Sherman Evarts (1874).
Bigelow — (Mrs.) Julia B. Gardner (1888).
Bixby — Emma Linder (1868).
Bolton — Cornelia T. Ranney (1864); E. C. Hale (1875).
Boone — Frances Chapman (1864).
Bowditch — Selma Knauth (1871).
Brashear — Alice B. Packer (1884).
Bullard — Sarah W. Spooner (1863); Charlotte Haskell (1868).
Chauncey — Mary J. Potter (1871).
Cooper — Mary E. Cutter (1868); Mary E. Davidson (1885).

COWDREY — Mary G. Hall (1870).
DABNEY — Clara Bigelow (1867).
DUNCKLEE — Sadie J. Brown (1866).
EMMONS — Weltha Anita Steeves (1876); Sophie Dallas Markoe (1889).
FARRAR — Laura M. Wilson (1867).
FISKE — Ellen Ware (1869); Abby Sawyer Hastings (1872).
FORBES — Edith Emerson (1865).
GAGE — Ellena Boutwell (1870).
GARRISON — Lucy McKim (1865); (Mrs.) Annie Catherine McKim Dennis (1891).
GIFFEN — Louise Elizabeth Wallis (1869).
GILBERT — Amelia A. Stebbins (1865).
GOULD, E. P. — Jenny M. Stone (1868).
HACKETT — Ida Forrest Craven (1880).
HALE — Katharine Davenport Wood (1869).
HALLOWELL — Sarah Wharton Haydock (1868).
HARDON — Alison Nisbet Cleveland (1876).
HARDY — Mary Caroline Sumner (1862).
HOLBROOK — Elizabeth Periam Bolles (1867).
HOLMES — Fanny Dixwell (1872).
HOPKINSON — Mary Elizabeth Watson (1865).
INCHES — Louise Pomeroy (1883).
JOHNSON — Terrie Shiveley (1867).
KNOWLES — Mary Howland Swift (1872); Annie Deblois Swift (1890).
MAY — Mary Morison (1881).
MUMFORD — Sadie Dana (1867).
PARKER — (Mrs.) Susie M. Cuyler (1883).
PETTEE — Sybil A. Clarke (1874).
PICKERING — Mary G. Wigglesworth (1864).
POWERS — Helen Wiley Hunt (1867); Cornelia J. Chapman (1872).
RICE — Clara Given (1863); Margaret E. Graham (1887).
RICHARDSON — Annie E. Brastow (1869).
RITCHIE — Caroline Stuart Poole (1866); Rosa Gertrud Schoepffer (1876).
SANBORN — Maria M. Parsons (1866).
SAWYER — Minnie E. Birge (1877).
SNOW — Harriet E. Gooding (1863).
STETSON — Margaret E. Osband (1864).
STONE, J. K. — Cornelia Fay (1863).
STONE, R. — Fanny Boott Newell (1868); Lucy Bowditch (1875).
STORROW — Martha R. Cabot (1866).
THAXTER — Laura May Farnham (1866); Julia St. Felix Thom (1882).

WAGGENER — Fannie Pendleton (1867).
WALES — Isabelle Webbe (1861); Sarah E. Campbell (1881).
WALKER — Sarah C. Bush (1867).
WELD — Loretta M. Barton (1865).
WIGGLESWORTH — (Mrs.) Sarah Willard Frothingham (1882).
WORKS — Louise P. Eaton (1865).
WRIGHT — Julia A. Whitney (1876).

CHILDREN OF GRADUATES

Hail to Posterity! . . .
Let the young generations yet to be
Look kindly upon this. . . .
What pains and cares befell,
What trials and what fears,
Remember, and wherein we have done well
Follow our footsteps, men of coming years!
Where we have failed to do
Aright, or wisely live,
Be warned by us, the better way pursue,
And, knowing we were human, even as you,
Pity us and forgive!
Farewell, Posterity! . . . (*Whittier.*)

ATKINSON ..... Maurice Bradlee (1866).
Rose Standish (1867).
Paul Ruggles (1869).
Elbridge Cutler (1871).
* Grace Agnes (1874–1879).
Henry Martyn (1884).
Mary Jane (1886).

BEAMAN ..... Mary Stacey (1875).
Helen Wardner (1877).
Margaret (1878).
William Evarts (1881).

BIXBY ..... Charles Linder (1869).
George Linder (1872).
Elizabeth Clark (1877).

BOLTON ..... Percival R. (1865).
Howard C. (1867).
Nellie (1879).

BOONE ..... Allan Edward (1866).
Robert Chapman (1873).

BOWDITCH ..... Ethel (1873).
Fanny (1874).
Theodora (1878).
Selma, Eliza Ingersoll } (1880).
Harold (1883).
Manfred (1890).

BULLARD ..... *John Thornton* (1864).
Sarah Spooner (1866).
Lucy Forbes (1877).

CHAUNCEY ..... Nathalie Elisabeth (1887).

COOPER ..... Eva Agnes (1869).

COWDREY ..... * A daughter (1875–1875).
Mary Hall (1876).
Ruth Senter (1878).

DABNEY ..... *Frederick Lewis* (1868).
Caroline Miller (1874).
* Clara Bigelow (1877 – 1879).
George Bigelow (1880).

DUNCKLEE ..... * Alice Josephine (1868 – 1870).
Charles Brown (1870).
George Woodbury (1874).
Beulah (1879).

FISKE ..... Ellen Ware (1871).
Isabella Howe } (1874).
* Abby Hastings } (1874 – 1874).

FORBES ..... *Ralph Emerson* (1866).
Edith (1867).
William Cameron (1870).
* John Murray (1871–1888).
Edward Waldo (1873).
Waldo Emerson (1879).
* Ellen Randolph (1880 – 1881).
Alexander (1882).

GAGE ..... *Walter Boutwell* (1872).
Harold Minot (1874).

GARRISON ..... *Lloyd McKim* (1867).
Philip McKim (1869).
Katherine McKim (1873).

GIFFEN ..... Louise (1870).
Lilian (1873).
Wallis (1886).

GILBERT ..... Daniel Dudley (1867).
* Amelia Gertrude (1869–1870).
* Stewart Dudley (1872–1873).
Mary Stewart (1874).
Amelia Ridgway (1878).
Isaac Stebbins (1882).

GOULD (E. P.) .... Herbert Shelton (1869).
Edith Parker (1876).

HACKETT ..... Chauncey Craven (1881).
William Henry Young (1886).

HALE ..... * Katharine Wood (1870–1883).
Albert (1872).
Lillian (1881).
Thomas May (1887).

HALLOWELL ..... *Anna Norwood* (1871).
Robert Haydock (1873).
Norwood Penrose (1875).
John White (1878).
Esther Fisher (1881).
Susan Morris (1883).

HARDON ..... Cleveland (1877).
Frances (1879).
Joseph Bradford (1880).

HARDY ..... *Alpheus Sumner* (1864).
Susan White (1866).
Eleanor (1869).
* Philip Winslow (1873–1887).
Mary Caroline (1876).
Roger Sumner (1878).

HOLBROOK ..... Eunice Thompson (1868).
* Dorathea Elizabeth (1877–1877).

HOPKINSON ..... *Leslie White* (1866).
Charles Sydney (1869).
Frances Stone (1871).
Christina (1873).

INCHES ..... Henderson (1885).
Charles Edward (1887).

JOHNSON ..... Blanche (1871).
James Edward (1872).
* Terrie (1874–1886).

KNOWLES ..... Henry Swift (1881).
Sylvia (1891).

MAY ..... Ralph (1882).

MUMFORD ..... * Annie Isabelle (1868–1876).
George Dana (1870).
* Muriel Gurdon (1873–1876).
Gurdon Saltonstall (1875).

PETTEE ..... Sybil Matilda (1877).

POWERS ..... * Elsie (1875–1875).
Katharine (1876).
George Herman (1877).
Allan Raymond (1881).
Ruth (1884).

RICE ..... * EDMUND (1864–1864).
Edmund (1865).
Martha Ann (1875).

SANBORN ..... Susie Lydia (1867).

SAWYER ..... Wilbur Augustus (1879).
John Birge (1881).
Edna Mercy (1882).
George Howard (1888).

SNOW ..... Elizabeth Eliot (1867).

STETSON ..... Lillian Moulton (1867).

STONE (J. K.) ..... Cornelia (1864).
* Ethel (1866–1870).
Sarah Kent (1868).

STONE (R.) ..... Robert Bowditch (1877).
Mary Gray (1878).
Malcolm Bowditch (1881).
Ingersoll Bowditch (1883).

STORROW ..... *Edward Cabot* (1867).
Martha Cabot (1872).

THAXTER ..... Sidney St. Felix (1883).
* Philip Reynaud (1885–1886).
[Alan (1887)].
Langdon Thom (1889).

WAGGENER.....Katie Pendleton (1868).
Lizzie Ross (1870).
Lila Belle (1872).
Leslie (1876).
Fannie Pendleton (1879).
James Pendleton (1881).
Ellen Wooldridge (1883).

WALES.....Grace Isabel (1866).

WALKER.....Alice Putnam (1868).
* Walter James } (1873–1873).
* Florence Bush }

WELD.....George Francis (1866).

WIGGLESWORTH.* Mary (1883–1884).
Henrietta Goddard (1884).
Edward (1885).

WORKS.....Mabel Amsden (1866).
Bessie Swan (1867).
* Frederic Lincoln (1870–1879).
Fannie Louise (1880).

WRIGHT.....Chester Whitney (1879).
Rebecca Whitney (1880).
Sibyl (1883). (*23+136=159)

*** The name of the Class baby is printed in SMALL CAPITALS; in *italics*, the names of children who have been educated, in part at least, at Harvard College (including the Annex).

GRANDCHILDREN OF GRADUATES

BULLARD.....John Morgan Bullard (1890).
Helen Rotch Bullard (1892).

STETSON.....ERNEST STETSON STURGE (1889).

WAGGENER.....Frances Pendleton Walker (1889). (4)

*** The name of the Class grandbaby is printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

INSTITUTE OF 1770

Alden,
Almy,
Bigelow,
Boone,
Bowditch,
Brashear,
Brown,
Bullard,
Chauncey,
Crowninshield,
Dabney,
Doolittle,
Emerson,
Emmons,
Farrar,
Forbes,
Garrison,
Gholson,
Hale,
Hallowell,
Hardon,
Hardy,
Holbrook,
Holmes,
Hopkinson,
Johnson,
Knowles,
Lamb,
Leavitt,
McDaniels,
Mumford,
Pettee,
Phillips,
Powers,
Ritchie,
Robeson,
Shurtleff, C. A.,
Shurtleff, H. S.,
Stone, J. K.,
Storrow,
Thaxter,
Wales,
Wright.

Chenault,
Dehon,
Eustis,
Loring,
Vanderpoel.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Bowditch,
Crowninshield,
Forbes,
Gilbert,
Hardy,
Knowles,
Pettee,
Phillips,
Shurtleff, C. A.,
Shurtleff, H. S.,
Sleeper,
Wright.

O. K.

Almy,
Bowditch,
Crowninshield,
Garrison,
Gilbert,
Hardy,
Holbrook,
Johnson,
Knowles,
Pettee,
Phillips,
Snow,
Stetson,
Stone, R.,
Thaxter,
Wright.

HASTY PUDDING CLUB

[Honorary members in brackets]

Bigelow,
Boone,
Bowditch,
Brashear,
Brown,
Bullard,
[Chauncey],
Crowninshield,
Dabney,
Emmons,
Farrar,
Forbes,
Gholson,
Hallowell,
Holmes,
[Hopkinson, 1891],
Lamb,
Leavitt,
May,
Robeson,
Shurtleff, C. A.,
Shurtleff, H. S.,
[Stone R.],
[Thaxter],
Wales,
[Wright].

[Blake],
[Codman],
Lawrence,
[Loring],
[Vanderpoel].

PORCELLIAN CLUB

Forbes,
Gould, J. R.,
Hallowell,
Holmes,
Robeson.

Loring.

PHI BETA KAPPA

Alden,
Bowditch,
Boyden,
Dabney,
Emerson,
Garrison,
Gould, E. P.,
Hardon,
Holmes,
Hopkinson (1886),
McDaniels,
Mumford,
Pettee,
Phillips,
Pickering,
Ritchie,
Salter,
Snow,
Stone, J. K.,
Stone, R.,
Wright.

The Class Secretary has not been able to obtain the member ship roll of other organizations, *e. g.*, the Christian Brethren, the Christian Union, the Temperance Society, the Rumford Society, the Harvard Glee Club, the Pierian Sodality, the Oneida Boat Club, and the Greek-letter societies which existed *sub rosa*.

Hardy's accounts as Class Treasurer were audited by Hallowell, July 8, 1891, and showed a credit

To the Class Fund, of	$	94.55
To the Wine Fund, of		433.41
Total		527.96

The investments were then as follows:

Class Fund:

One half of $1000 first-mortgage bond of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R.	500.00
$600 Burlington & Missouri River R. R. in Nebraska, exempt 6% bond	600.00
One share Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	100.00
Par value	1200.00

Wine Fund:

One half of $1000 first-mortgage bond of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R.	500.00
Total for both funds, par value	1700.00

(The market value of these securities is considerably greater.)

December 24, 1891, the Treasurer invested the balance of the Wine Fund in a $500 Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 6% bond, at 103¼, which, with accrued interest and commission, cost 524.42

This left the Wine Fund in debt to him 55.54

But, to offset this, there was a balance to the credit of the Class Fund of 147.89

The printing of the present Report may be expected to more than exhaust that balance, and the Secretary ventures to recommend classmates who are able, to replenish the Fund by remitting to the Treasurer any price they may choose to put upon this volume.